

THE TIMES Tomorrow

So far it seems to have been the "peace women" who have attracted most of the attention in the growing debate over nuclear weapons and disarmament, but Lady Olga Maitland (below), Tory activist, gossip columnist and mother, is trying to change all that. She has formed a group called Women for Defence to promote the view that nuclear missiles are an essential bulwark of freedom. The Wednesday Page talks to both Lady Olga and the chairman of CND, Joan Ruddock, about a woman's place in the arms debate.



Spectrum visits Ilkley Moor to meet a band of dedicated amateur archaeologists whose discoveries could change our view of what life was like in the Bronze Age. In a Special Report, Robert Flin looks at the future of Cyprus, the divided island where road signs point to places the traveller cannot reach and the telephone directory seems to have been produced in a world of make-believe.

'£1m raid' on security company

About £1m is believed to have been stolen yesterday when hooded, armed men burst into the headquarters of Security Express behind Liverpool Street station, London and tied up the staff. The raid was not discovered until last night when the staff escaped after six hours' captivity.

Ulster fury

The Labour leadership denounced two speeches at the Young Socialists' conference calling for the death of British troops in Ulster. The speakers had supported a resolution on solidarity with republicans, which was defeated. Page 2

Killing in error

The IRA said it shot and killed a man watching television at home in mistake for someone else and offered "deepest sympathy" to relatives. Ulster killing, page 2

Hammer attack

Mr Amir Khan, a Labour candidate for the Birmingham Sparkhill ward in next month's local elections has been attacked by two men with a hammer and knife.

Black leader dies

A black community leader was shot dead in a Transvaal village by a white policeman who had earlier accused him of holding an illegal meeting. Page 4

Match riot

A match between Blackburn Rovers and Burnley turned into a riot in which 20 people were injured and 33 arrests were made. Back page

Punjab deaths

Twenty-two people were killed and nearly 100 wounded when Indian riot police opened fire at 12 places across Punjab state to scatter militant Sikh demonstrators. Earlier story, page 4

Funds crisis

The World Bank is seeking Britain's aid to help save the cash-starved International Development Association. The bank wants the UK to put pressure on America to pay its agreed contribution to the Third World aid fund. Page 15

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Letters: On Police Bill, from Mr G. Bindman and others; arms race, from Professor M. J. Pentz and others; Ethiopia, from Dr K. B. Griffin, and Mr J. Bennett. Leading articles: Nuclear disarmament; Seamen's dispute; Local Government Audit Commission. Features, pages 8-10: Edward Heath asks: Where are the action men? A Times Portrait of Jonathan Aitken; Second thoughts on the welfare state. Spectrum: One in the i for a telemaker. Fashion: A new angle on the Body, by Suzy Menkes. **Obituary, page 12**
Gloria Swanson

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Guerrillas murder three whites in Matabeleland

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

A Senator of Zimbabwe's white opposition Republican Front party, his daughter and a young woman visitor from Britain were murdered by marauding guerrillas at the weekend during a barbecue at the Senator's farm in Matabeleland, a government spokesman said yesterday.

Senator Paul Savage, aged 70, his daughter Colleen, aged 20, and an unidentified woman thought to be a friend of Miss Savage's from a British university, were shot down in cold blood by a band of about 20 dissidents, the spokesman said.

Mrs Betty Savage, the Senator's wife, was badly wounded in the attack on his farm near Gwanda, about 75 miles south of Bulawayo.

The dissidents, renegades of Mr Joshua Nkomo's former Zimra army, came to the farm on Sunday night and first chased away farm labourers before surrounding the home-stead as the Savages and their guest were preparing a barbecue outside.

The dissidents approached the group, ordered them to raise their hands and then opened fire with automatic rifles. After the killings the house was ransacked.

It is understood that one of the dissidents was accidentally

killed in the shooting, apparently by his comrades. He was buried by his fellows in a shallow grave near by.

The British High Commission here said that the Foreign Office had been passed a name thought to be that of Miss Savage's friend, but that no identification had been made and her passport had not been found.

"She was not registered with us as a visitor," a spokesman said.

A source in the R.F., the party represented by Senator Savage, said his daughter had been studying veterinary science in Britain and had recently returned to Zimbabwe for a holiday with a university friend. Senator Savage, a prominent cattle farmer in the Gwanda area, was nominated to the Senate by the party at independence. Mr Ian Smith, the R.F. leader, said in a telephone interview from his ranch near Shurugwi, in the Midlands, that the killings were "absolutely horrific". He said Senator Savage was one of his greatest friends and he felt "deeply depressed" by his death.

The killings indicate a spread in the area affected by dissidents who have made white farmers in the province a principal target. At least 15

members of the farming community have been murdered in the latest wave of dissident violence which started in December.

In the last such attack, less than three weeks ago, Mr Eric Stratford, his wife and their two grandchildren were executed at pistol point on the Stratford ranch near Nyuzandblovu.

Like almost all other attacks on white farmers, that was in the ravaged region to the North of Bulawayo where Government security forces recently conducted a bloody purge of Nkomo supporters suspected of aiding the dissidents.

A spokesman for the Commercial Farmers' Union yesterday expressed alarm at the spread of violence to the Gwanda area.

Speaking from his London hotel, Mr Joshua Nkomo the Zanu leader expressed horror at the killings. He said it was premature to assert who the killers were. "It could be dissidents or it could be someone else," he said, implying that the Government could be using agents provocateurs to justify the harsh tactics being used by the army in Matabeleland.

"Whoever is responsible has nothing to do with me or with Zanu," said Mr Nkomo.

HMS Keren dispute

Seamen's leaders to talk peace

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

Seamen's union leaders agreed last night to peace talks with the Blue Star shipping line that could end the Royal Navy takeover of HMS Keren, the Falklands troopship commandeered by naval ratings in a clandestine operation four days ago.

Mr Sam McLuskie, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, is to lead fresh negotiations on wage rates for about sixty seamen due to take the ship to the South Atlantic under a management contract with Blue Star.

The union's leaders meet at their headquarters in Clapham, south London, this morning to draw up plans for a worldwide strike in protest at the "seizure" of HMS Keren - formerly the cross-channel ferry St Edmund - but it now seems possible that industrial action will be averted by a compromise over pay.

Mr James Slater, the union's general secretary, said: "I am sure we can come to a

satisfactory settlement if they are prepared to negotiate".

The seamen's wrath is still largely directed at the Ministry of Defence over the naval operation at the dead of night last Thursday to repossess HMS Keren at Walsend after members of the civilian crew had been told to go on shore leave for Easter.

It is now clear that the NUS will not obstruct the sailing of the Cunard Countess, due to take 550 relatives of the Falklands casualties from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Port Stanley today. The NUS says its battle is with the Ministry of Defence, not with the widows of the war dead, some of whom were merchant seamen.

Today's talks with Blue Star, the company chartered by the Government to run HMS Keren as a troopship linking the Falklands with Ascension Island, will return to the union's claim for Channel ferry wages and conditions to be paid in the South Atlantic.

If conceded, the NUS de-

mand would increase rates from £160 per week in the conflict zone to £200 per week.

Basic rates for Royal Navy ratings are £112 a week with extra allowances and Service chiefs fear a serious knock-on effect among the civilian crews of 27 ships on charter in the South Atlantic and the crews of naval vessels.

The cue for fresh negotiations on pay for merchant seamen to crew HMS Keren came early yesterday when Mr Jerry Wain, Under-Secretary of State for the Armed Forces, said in a radio interview: "I simply want to get this ship properly crewed, with civilian managers running it in the normal way. I hope the NUS will sit down and agree to appropriate rates and crewing levels."

This hint was taken up by Blue Star management, according to union sources, and contacts with the NUS preparatory to reopening negotiations were established.

Leading article, page 11

Gloria Swanson dies in her sleep at 84

New York (AP) - Gloria Swanson, star of the silent films who became the epitome of Hollywood's golden years, died yesterday in a New York hospital after a brief illness, she was 84. A spokesman for the hospital said she had died in her sleep.

Miss Swanson, who began her career at the age of 15, was active professionally into the seventies.

Her 1980 autobiography created a sensation when she discussed an extramarital love affair she said she had with Joseph Kennedy, the patriarch of the Kennedy family. "If I

didn't write about it, someone else certainly would", she later explained.

She began her career as a bathing beauty extra in comedies and soon soared to stardom. She left the screen in 1936 but came back in 1949 to star in *Sunset Boulevard*, the story of a demetised, aging film star.

Among her six husbands was a French marquis. Hollywood writers called her "Glorious Gloria" and "Glamorous Gloria". She was born Gloria May Josephine Swanson in Chicago.

Obituary, page 12

Shergar call thought to be another hoax

Two telephone calls to Radio Telefis Eireann, in the Irish Republic, yesterday claimed that Shergar, the kidnapped stallion, would be released today. The calls, made by a man speaking with an English accent, who used a previously known code word, came after a weekend of rumour in Dublin that a £1.5m ransom had been paid in France. Police in the republic were treating the call sceptically, as another, apparently by the same man, was made on April Fool's Day.

An extra guard has been put on the Aga Khan's Ballymany Stud at Newbridge, co Kildare.

Camden Lock soap opera gets new leading man

By David Hewson

Commercial television's real-life soap opera, the breakfast station TV-am, changed the role of two of its star presenters and brought in a new boss yesterday in the hope of reviving its flagging audience ratings.

The long-awaited announcement at the company's Camden Lock headquarters had all the hallmarks of a good episode of *Dallas*. Clean-cut unknown sports reporter Nick Owen, 35, found himself thrust into the job of breakfast show presenter, and explained his promotion by proclaiming: "It's because I'm, so very ordinary really."

New media supremo Greg Dyke, 35, who started adult life as a trainee manager with Marks & Spencer, opened his term of office as editor-in-chief with the declaration that the station's output had been wrong from day one back in February, by appealing to a certain section of a certain community in London.

The new TV-am, which will not be unveiled until May, will be a more popular combination of "fun, entertainment and news", along the lines of London Weekend's bright and breezy *Six O'Clock Show*, which Mr Dyke has edited for the past two years.

Part of this recipe will



Role reshuffle: Nick Owen (left), breakfast show presenter; Hilary Lawson, deputy chief executive, and Greg Dyke, editor-in-chief, from London Weekend Television.

involve the transfer of David Frost and Robert Kee from the roles of presenters to reporters involved in special features. The future of the remaining members of the station's Famous Five team of presenters, Anna Ford, Angela Rippon and Michael Parkinson, and possible pay cuts, will now be a subject for discussion between them and Mr Dyke.

Mr Jonathan Aitken, the Conservative MP for Thanet, East, whose family company owns the largest single stake in the station, and who ousted Mr Peter Jay as chief executive three weeks ago, maintained yesterday that media interest in

TV-am's continuing crises was out of proportion.

"This company has suffered from a disease called over-exposure and over-hype by competing media organizations," Mr Aitken told a packed press conference called by the station.

But in a message to staff Mr Aitken outlined some of the financial problems facing the company. These meant, he said, that freelance shifts and overtime payments would have to be curtailed, though redundancies would only be considered as a last resort.

Mr Aitken said that reports that TV-am was losing £125,000

Relatives of the dead leave for Falklands

By Alan Hamilton

Five hundred and fifty relatives of those members of the British task force who died in the Falklands leave London today on a pilgrimage to the graves and battlefields of the South Atlantic.

British Airways is providing a Boeing 747 and a Lockheed TriStar free of charge to fly the party to Montevideo in Uruguay. At the end of the 15-hour flight they will transfer to the cruise liner Cunard Countess, chartered by the Ministry of Defence for the four-day voyage to the Falklands.

The operation appears to have overcome two potential obstacles.

First, suggestions that the Uruguayan authorities might prevent the party landing at their capital have been discounted now that Britain has agreed to a visit by relatives of the Argentine dead to their own Falklands war graves.

Second, Mr James Slater, general secretary of the National Union of Seamen, said yesterday that he expected the Cunard Countess to be exempted from any shipping strike over the seizure of HMS Keren by the Royal Navy from its firing-out yard on the Tyne.

Yesterday, the relatives gathered in Cunard's hotel at Hammersmith, west London, to meet and be briefed on their journey.

Selfridges, the London store, has supplied free toys and sweets for the 100 children in the party.

The relatives are due to arrive in the Falklands on

Saturday, and they will be accommodated on board Cunard Countess throughout their four-day visit. As soon as they arrive they will be taken on a private visit to the military cemetery overlooking San Carlos Water, from which the operation was launched.

On Sunday they will return to the cemetery for a public service and on Monday the Cunard Countess will sail to the place where HMS Sheffield was attacked and sunk.

About 300 relatives of Argentine war dead are expected to set out in a chartered ship about April 16 to make their own pilgrimage.

Three Argentines have arrived in London hoping to glean some information from authorities here after fruitless inquiries to their own Government about their sons' whereabouts.

The three, led by Señor Isaias Gimenez and including the uncle of Osvaldo Ardiles, the Tottenham Hotspur player, represent the recently formed Commission of Parents of Combatants Missing in the Malvinas and the families of more than 500 missing relatives.

Señor Gimenez says that the Argentine Government has not, despite repeated requests, approached either the British authorities or the Red Cross for information. The party therefore intends to make contact here with the Ministry of Defence, church officials, and MPs.

Successful lift-off for Challenger

From Christopher Thomas, New York

After a faultless five-day countdown, America's newest space shuttle, Challenger, blasted off on its maiden flight yesterday, cheered on by hundreds of thousands of onlookers at Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Strong winds high in the atmosphere subsided sufficiently to allow the launch, but it was a close thing. 12 hours earlier and the mission would have had to have been aborted.

The three main engines exploded into life exactly on time at 7.30 pm BST and within 30 seconds the craft was speeding into the atmosphere at 600 miles per hour. The weather was perfect and for several minutes the craft could be seen from the ground by the naked eye.

The main task of the five-day mission is to deploy the first of three sophisticated communications satellites that for the next 20 years will keep America

in touch with its orbiting satellites.

They will handle a phenomenal amount of data compared with the volume of material that tracking stations around the world can currently cope with. Once the satellites are fully operational most of the stations will close.

The satellite will be released 175 miles above Earth. Rockets will boost it to a position 22,300 miles above the Equator over Brazil.

The second of the satellites to be launched in August, readiness for the proposed deployment of the orbiting Landsat satellite, the experimental space laboratory due to fly on the ninth shuttle flight the Autumn.

The other main event of the mission is a spacewalk scheduled for Thursday, the first by American astronauts 10 years.



Diary

One of today's truly great violinists plays a concerto found in few contemporary artists' repertoire, while four days later one of the three great violin concertos will be performed by a violinist who is at the beginning of what is surely destined to be a brilliant career. Such are the ingredients of two intriguingly appealing concertos given by the Orchestra on Sunday 10 and Thursday 14 April.

The Austro-Hungarian composer Carl Goldmark (1830-1915) is perhaps unduly neglected, being principally remembered only for his first opera, "The Queen of Sheba", which was an immediate success in Europe, here and the United States. Indeed, it remained in the repertoire of the Vienna Staatsoper until 1938.

Goldmark's first instrument was the violin, and due to very poor family circumstances (he was one of more than twenty children), he was to a remarkable degree self-taught. His violin concerto in A minor, while enjoying initial popularity, is only infrequently performed today. But you have an opportunity to hear it played by the matchless virtuoso, Itzhak Perlman, on Sunday 10 April, 7.30pm at the Royal Festival Hall.

The following Thursday, the young Japanese violinist Yuzuko

Horigome will perform the Mendelssohn concerto. Miss Horigome was the acclaimed prize-winner at the Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians International Competition in Brussels in 1980. Her British debut with the Orchestra in the Barbican last month drew the following comment - "... a young virtuoso of inimitable technical ability, immaculate musicianship..." (D. Tel.)

Both concertos will be conducted by Andre Previn, our Conductor Emeritus, whom we are delighted to welcome back.

Sunday 10 April 7.30
Dvorak
Symonic Dances Op. 72, Nos. 1, 2, 3
Goldmark
Violin Concerto in A Minor
Debussy
Nocturnes
Debussy
La Mer
Itzhak Perlman, Violin
Andre Previn, Conductor
£8.00 £7.00 £5.80 £4.50 £3.50 £2.40
Sponsored by Peter Shireyessant

Thursday 14 April 8.00
Mendelssohn
Violin Concerto in E minor
Prokofiev
Excerpts from Cinderella
Yuzuko Horigome, Violin
Andre Previn, Conductor
£7.00 £6.00 £5.00 £4.40 £3.30 £2.20
In association with British Airways
R.F.H. Box Office 01-928 3191
C.C. bookings 01-928 6544



Politicians well on way to controlling school curriculum, union is told

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, St Helier

Politicians are well on the way to controlling what is taught in schools as a result of the Government's actions, Mr. Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said yesterday.

In a 75-minute address to the union's conference in St Helier, Jersey, he said that what was a dangerous development; it contradicted the British tradition, which was to leave the curriculum to the teachers.

"I wonder how much [Dr] Rhodes Boyson, who has been going to almost hysterical lengths in misrepresenting what local authorities and schools have been doing to encourage the introduction of peace studies into the curriculum, appreciates that he and his chiefs are themselves paving the way for a time when a government of a different complexion from their own will be presented with the means whereby innovations of the kind they so vigorously condemn will be introduced by a government throughout the country."

Mr Jarvis said that politicians with extreme views of a different political hue might follow present ministers.

"When that happens Sir Keith Joseph and [Dr] Rhodes Boyson and their party will come to regret the day they were no longer prepared to entrust responsibility for curriculum matters to the teaching profession and the local education authority."

Mr Jarvis's examples of the ways in which ministers were moving towards central control of the curriculum were the "wrecking of the Schools Council, the education secretary's plan to regulate the teacher training curriculum, and his proposal for a specific grant for education."

"If the Secretary of State for Education was backed by the Secretary of State for the

Unilateralist teachers defeated

Supporters of unilateral nuclear disarmament were heavily defeated at the National Union of Teachers' conference in Jersey yesterday when crucial parts of their motion were ruled out of order.

The resolution on nuclear disarmament to be debated today is now a watered down version and in no sense unilateralist.

After yesterday's vote the union will not even be discussing the question of cancelling the cruise and Trident missile agreements, the removal of all nuclear bases and weapons from British soil, the founding of a nuclear-free zone in Europe, and support for the World Disarmament Campaign.

Instead it will discuss a motion condemning increased spending on arms and "recognizing" that such resources should be spent on resolving social and economic issues.

That means that the conference has reversed the position it reached last year when the president's ruling that a unilateralist motion was out of order was overturned. The union then passed a resolution that strongly supported unilateral nuclear disarmament.

It was not implemented, however, because counsel's opinion found that the motion broke the union's rules against taking it into the political arena.

Yesterday, the conference decided by 125,908 votes to 101,062 to support the president's ruling that the endor-

Tory education report

Standards 'prizes' proposed

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The introduction of the Conservative competitive ethic into the education system, with schools competing among themselves for awards for improvements in standards, is proposed by the party's education policy group in its report on proposals for the Tory election manifesto.

The confidential late draft of the report, which has now been completed, puts forward the idea of a Queen's award to schools. It states: "Something akin to the Queen's award for industry could be offered to those schools which, in the opinion of an independent panel of judges, have done most to improve their standards over the past 12 months."

It proposes that awards be given nationally by the secretary of state, or on a county basis.

In a section on examinations it says that the retention of O levels is essential. It then makes what is certain to be a controversial proposal for the use of graded tests at a national level to assess the performance of pupils throughout their school careers.

The tests would be included in a personal school record, available to all school leavers and their potential employers. The document would include the pupil's attendance record, "and a profile written by the pupil to indicate his or her attitudes and motivation when seeking employment."

On the curriculum the report emphasized the link between education and the creation of wealth. "It was generally agreed that the education system had to some extent neglected the importance of the creation of



Easter fanfare: The Broughton Marching Band and Colour Guard from Broughton Astley, Leicestershire, showing their paces at the London International Band and Display Competition in the White City Stadium, London, yesterday. More than 1,000 young musicians competed in various band displays. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

'Motiveless' killing in Ulster

From Richard Ford Belfast

Detectives in Northern Ireland were baffled yesterday by the motive for the murder of a middle-aged man who was shot by two gunmen as he watched television at home.

Mr James McCormick, aged 45, was hit in the chest and stomach by at least 12 bullets, fired from two handguns, when the men burst into his house on the "loyalist" Killooley housing estate in Bangor, Co Down, late on Sunday night. His wife, Margaret, also in her forties, was in a satisfactory condition in hospital after being shot in the leg when she opened the door to the men.

The dead man, who has a daughter, aged 19, and a married son, aged 21, had no connections with security forces and was not known to have links with loyalist paramilitary groups. It is thought that the shooting was purely sectarian, that or a case of mistaken identity.

Plea for small businesses

Small businesses should be allocated spaces in shopping precincts by law, Mr Douglas Cosgrove, president of the National Hairdressers' Federation, told members at the annual meeting in Weston-super-Mare yesterday.

"Today's high street is now increasingly occupied by banks, building societies, supermarkets and big department stores", he said.

Show protest

Thirteen women peace protesters from Greenham Common staged a sit-down by the Navy's stand at the Ideal Home exhibition in London yesterday. The women, who sang protest songs, were not moved on and ended the demonstration peacefully.

Death at tip

A man aged 40 was killed yesterday when a six-foot hole he had dug during a hunt for old bottles on waste ground, a former tip, at Bradford, West Yorkshire, collapsed on him.

CORRECTION

A headline on March 30 suggested that Mr Anthony Steen MP, had "abandoned" Liverpool. That is not so. Although Mr Steen is on the short list for the Devon seat of South Hams, he is also being considered for the new Liverpool seat of Mossley Hill.

'Motiveless' Inquiry offer brings hope to Ford

By Paul Rundle, Labour Editor

Shop stewards at Ford's strikebound plant at Halewood, Merseyside, will be given an opportunity this morning to call on the four-week stoppage that has cost an estimated £80m in lost production.

Mr Ronald Todd, executive officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union, is to report on a draft peace formula reached after talks lasting 10 hours with the company under the auspices of the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas).

Last night, Mr Todd calculated that it was a "fifty-fifty bet" that the Halewood shop-floor officials would accept the company's offer of an independent three-man committee of inquiry to look into the case of Mr Paul Kelly, an assembly line worker dismissed for alleged vandalism of a car part worth £6p.

Ford's management is still refusing to reinstate Mr Kelly before the inquiry's findings are known, although he has been promised a cash sum equivalent to basic pay lost since he was dismissed. The 5,000 Halewood strikers have up to now insisted that they will not go back until he is reinstated.

But a decision will still have to go to a mass meeting of the men, which could not be held before tomorrow.

In the other big dispute, 5,000 workers on the Austin Maestro production line at BL's Cowley works will decide tomorrow whether to accept a company formula for ending their week-long walkout.

BL managers yesterday sent a letter to all the strikers, outlining proposals to phase out the twice-daily, three-minute washing time allowed to assembly line workers in return for the prospect of higher bonus earnings as output of the best-selling Maestro model increases.

The prospects for peace were not noticeably improved by BL's tough line, reaffirmed yesterday by a company spokesman who said: "We are not offering money or increased bonuses as a consequence of the elimination of the few minutes' cleaning-up time. Our position is quite firm and quite clear - if Cowley is to improve its efficiency then these minutes have to be removed."

Austin-Rover says that the dispute has cost more than £25m in lost production so far.

US bid to block steel link

A Congressman from the powerful United States House Foreign Affairs Committee has assured Scottish steel union leaders that he will work to block a proposal to link British Steel's Ravenscraig Plant, near Motherwell, and an American steel plant.

Mr Peter Kostmayer told union leaders at the Iron and Steel Confederation office in Glasgow yesterday. "Both the British Steel Corporation and the United States Steel Corporation are using blackmail and threats. But I don't think we should be intimidated. I will tell Mr MacGregor that if he proceeds with this deal, Congress will make it illegal."

Mr Kostmayer is on a Congressional mission to investigate proposals by British Steel to invest £100m in the United States Steel's Fairless plant in Pennsylvania. His committee is considering legislation against foreign steel imports including heavy taxes.

Mr Kostmayer, whose constituency includes the Fairless plant, told the steel union leaders, including Mr Clive Lewis, the Scottish organizer for ISTE, Mr Thomas Brennan, the Ravenscraig Shop Stewards' convenor, that there was vehement opposition in the United States to the BSC proposals.

He described Mr MacGregor's plan as "subsidized imports" and said there was hostility to such manoeuvring, both in the American union movement and within Congress.

A strike by 3,000 steelworkers in the Rotherham area over redundancies at a local British Steel Corporation works is expected to spread today to all BSC's South Yorkshire plants (the Press Association reports).

Reporter ordered out by Young Socialists

Young Socialists expelled a Daily Mail reporter from their annual conference at Bridlington, Humberside, yesterday.

About one thousand members of Labour's youth section chanted "Out, out, out" as Mr Bryan Carter, an industrial reporter was escorted to the door by Mr Laurence Coates, a member of the Labour Party NEC.

Mr Carter was expelled for refusing to give assurances on how he would write his report of the Northern Ireland debate.

After a stormy behind-the-scenes negotiations failed, Mr Kevin Ramage, chairman of the Young Socialists, told the conference that Mr Carter "intended to highlight one completely misrepresentative speech in support of the IRA gunmen."

"He is prepared to give no assurances that the overwhelming decision of the conference in favour of working class unity in Ireland and opposition to terrorism will be given prominence. In this situation we are appealing to the conference to resolve to withdraw his press facilities."

The leadership of the Young Socialists was clearly embarr-

assed by two speeches from delegates calling for support for IRA terrorists.

Afterwards Mr Carter said: "They cannot gag the press. I will give no assurances of what will appear in my stories."

The speeches in question were made by Mr Richard Emmett, from Accrington, Lancashire, and Mr Neil James.

Mr Emmett said: "Every bullet in a British soldier is another nail in the coffin of British imperialism."

Mr James, called for "the death of British troops."

But the resolution calling for solidarity with the battle of Irish republicans was overwhelmingly defeated and a resolution that terrorist groups offered no solution was passed.

Overseas selling prices
Australia 20 25; Bahrain 20 0.50; Belgium 8 10; Brazil 20 25; Canada 20 25; Denmark 20 25; France 20 25; Germany 20 25; Greece 20 25; Hong Kong 20 25; India 20 25; Italy 20 25; Japan 20 25; Korea 20 25; Lebanon 20 25; Luxembourg 20 25; Malaysia 20 25; Mexico 20 25; Netherlands 20 25; New Zealand 20 25; Norway 20 25; Oman 20 25; Pakistan 20 25; Portugal 20 25; Saudi Arabia 20 25; Singapore 20 25; South Africa 20 25; Spain 20 25; Sweden 20 25; Switzerland 20 25; Taiwan 20 25; Thailand 20 25; Turkey 20 25; United Arab Emirates 20 25; Yugoslavia 20 25.

Science Report

A hearing aid to drum out tinnitus

By Clive Cookson Technology Correspondent

Tinnitus, hearing sounds within the ear, is a serious medical problem causing millions of people discomfort and even severe pain, according to a report by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) in the United States.

The NAS echoes recent British studies which indicate that up to 15 per cent of adults sometimes hear noises in their head for no apparent reason.

Occasional pings and clicks, intermittent buzzes and roars, and continuous clear tones have all been reported. And for perhaps one person in a hundred tinnitus is a severe and often debilitating agony.

Tinnitus is not a single disease but a symptom common to many disorders within the auditory system and elsewhere in the body.

"Over the years a truly staggering number of proposals have been made to explain tinnitus," the American report says, and unfortunately "there is little evidence to support any of them". This ignorance makes treatment difficult.

Although tinnitus can be occasionally traced to something vibrating within the head, for example a clicking jaw, defective blood vessel or contracting muscle, there is usually no detectable acoustical source.

A blow to the head, long-term exposure to intense external noise and heavy doses of certain drugs (including aspirin) can all induce tinnitus.

Because the underlying causes are unknown, a "cure" for tinnitus is normally impossible. Several drugs can alleviate the symptoms, including the local anaesthetic lidocaine. But many sufferers receive more effective relief by masking the noise with external sounds.

Relief can come from the background buzz generated by a radio that is not tuned to any particular station, or even from the traffic sounds heard in an office near a busy street.

A more systematic approach is to wear a "tinnitus instrument", an adjustable sound generator which fits into a hearing aid chassis.

Ten thousand sufferers in the US wear masking instruments which give most some relief. The instruments' long-term effects are unknown (they may generate enough noise to damage the wearer's hearing). But the NAS panel still believes that masking "must now be regarded as the treatment of first choice."

"For many people tinnitus is a severe, debilitating affliction, and it could easily be argued that relief from this affliction is, in many cases, worth the risk, or even the inevitability, of some hearing loss."

The report, which was commissioned by the US Government, suggests more effective new treatment will come from the recent surge of medical interest in tinnitus after years of neglect.

Source: National Academy of Sciences News Report, (Vol 33, No 1) 1983.

Williams challenges dole total

Mrs Shirley Williams, president of the SDP, yesterday accused the Conservatives of wiping 500,000 unemployed people off the unemployment queue with a stroke of a pen. She said that the men, women and school-leavers, who did not have to register because of a change in procedures, were still out of work, although the unemployment figures no longer included them.

"Juggling with statistics is the simplest single way of dealing with unemployment," she told an SDP Alliance rally in Teignmouth yesterday. She gave warning that the Conservatives' manifesto would force another 550,000 people on to the dole in the next two years.

She walked along the promenade before sharing an Alliance cocktail with Mr John Alderson, the Liberal Alliance's prospective parliamentary candidate in Teignbridge. The former Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall told the rally that crime figures had never been so high. And he dismissed the Conservatives' claim that they were the only party for law and order.

Agency lost £2m investment in company

By Anthony Bevis Political Correspondent

The Welsh Development Agency invested £2m in a loss-making South Wales company in 1978 without investigating production yields, cost or market prices, a Commons committee has disclosed.

P. Leiner and Sons Ltd, a long-established group manufacturing gelatin at Trefoed, Pontypool, went into receivership one year later, owing the agency a further £1.4m for factory rents and services.

In a special report to Parliament the Commons Select Committee of Public Accounts has now agreed to publish closed session evidence, taken nearly three years ago, on the agency's investment.

It had reported in 1980 that the £2m investment had been tied to specific warranties given by Leiner directors and that because the agency was taking legal action against directors for alleged breach of those warranties, the evidence would be withheld from the Commons.

The evidence has been released at the request of the defendants in the legal action, which is expected to be heard before the end of the year.

A report from Sir Douglas Henley, who was Comptroller and Auditor General at the



Sir Douglas Henley: 'Key factors not analysed'

time, says that the initial decision to invest was taken in December, 1978, on the basis of an appraisal report and an overall summary by Mr Jack Loveland, the executive director of the agency's industry and investment department.

"This summary pointed out shortcomings in the group's managerial capability and the existence of fierce competition. It advised that if the agency did not invest, the company was likely to be taken over and closed down."

"It concluded, however, that the company's future was well within commercial risk and strongly recommended acceptance. The finance and investment committee endorsed the recommendation."

The board of the agency then approved that recommendation on December 18, 1978, "subject to Leiner's accepting the agency's conditions, including the appointment of a new chief executive acceptable to the agency."

Evidence given by Mr Ian Gray, managing director of the agency, who died last month, then reveals that on the next day, December 19, Mr Loveland reported that he had received an approach from the chairman of Leiner's, asking him if he would be interested in becoming group chief executive.

One month later, Mr Loveland received a formal offer and he joined the company on June 1, 1979.

Sir Douglas pointed out that the agency's own appraisal report "did not analyse certain key factors on which the group's return to profitability and projected increasing profits in future years appeared to depend."

It contained no cash flow analysis, in particular regarding Leiner's requirements should international price competition become more intense. Leiner had assumed that "selling prices would be significantly higher

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Arrest over poisoned party punch

Detectors have arrested a youth after a party at which punch was laced with poison, killing another teenager and making five ill.

Gareth Symonds, aged 17, unemployed, died at the weekend, four days after the party at a girl's flat in Norton-on-Tees, Cleveland. At first, he thought he had a hangover, but two days later his family called a doctor to their home in Countisbury Avenue, Norton. He died later in hospital.

The others complained of sickness and dizziness, but did not need hospital treatment.

Det. Chief Inspector John Turner, head of Stockton-on-Tees CID, said yesterday: "A 17-year-old youth has been arrested, and released on provisional bail. Some poisonous substance was poured into the punch drunk at the party. We are having samples analysed."

Bishop marries divorcee

The Episcopal Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, the Right Rev. Frederick Darwent, yesterday married Mrs. Roma Fraser, a divorcee, of Osborne Place, Aberdeen.

The bishop, a widower, strongly opposed his church's ruling last year that divorcees should not be allowed to marry in church. He and Mrs. Fraser were married in his cathedral of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen.

Six escape from blaze

Six people escaped from a blazing house in the grounds of Balderston psychiatric hospital, near Newark, Nottinghamshire, yesterday, by throwing a mattress on to the lawn below and jumping from a bedroom window.

Mrs. Patricia Crawford, a sister at the hospital, her two teenage children and two others were unhurt, but Miss Maria Astell, aged 16, injured her back.

Clean-up offer on holidays

St. Tropez Holidays, a Coventry travel company, is offering nine-day holidays by coach on the French Riviera for £69 if people are prepared to clean caravans at the end.

Holidaymakers have to undertake to clean the caravans they occupy and up to three others on a site near St. Tropez. A member of the company said yesterday: "We are confident that British people will do the cleaning properly."

Bodies found in forest

Two partly decomposed bodies were found in Salsley Forest, near Stoke Goldington, Buckinghamshire, yesterday. They were examined by Det. Superintendent Kenneth Dicox of Thames Valley Police and Dr. Peter Andrews, a Home Office pathologist.

It is believed that the bodies had been there only a few weeks.

Boy dies after driveway crash

Daniel Clarke, aged three, of Truswell Road, Crookes, Sheffield, died in hospital yesterday from internal injuries after an accident involving his father's vehicle outside their home.

Mr. Tony Clarke was reversing the vehicle down the driveway where the boy was playing.

Patient named

A man aged 38 who had a heart transplant operation at Papworth Hospital, Cambridge, on Sunday was identified yesterday as Mr. Lawrence John Grinley, a washing machine engineer, of He St. Simon, Southampton. His condition was said to be satisfactory.

Life after death

Life after death is to be studied in a postgraduate course starting at St. David's University College, Lampeter, west Wales, in October. The course will examine the experiences of those resuscitated from near death.

Five climbers rescued by helicopter from Ben Nevis

By a Staff Reporter

Five climbers trapped by bad weather on a ledge two thousand feet up Ben Nevis were rescued by helicopter yesterday unharmed after their SOS message, flashed by torch, was seen by a camper.

The five were in two groups, one of three men and the other of a man and a girl, when they met up near the summit of the mountain on Sunday. They decided to come down the mountain together as the weather deteriorated, with snow falls which cut visibility almost to nil.

The climbers, all in their early 20s, reached a ledge near Surgeon's Gully, and decided to camp for the night. Their signals were seen by a camper at Glen Nevis, who alerted the police.

The Lochaber mountain rescue team was called out and reached the climbers early yesterday morning after approaching the ledge from above. They decided that getting the climbers off the ledge might be difficult and a helicopter from RAF Leuchars was called in.

The helicopter brought down

the climbers and their four rescuers to Fort William. None of the five had any injuries.

The police at Fort William said the party of three was made up of Mr. Andrew Parker from Buxton, Derbyshire; Mr. Richard Savage from Sheffield and Mr. David Bates, also from Sheffield. All three are students.

The girl was named as Miss Susan Bragg, from Uxbridge, also a student, the police said they would not name her companion.

● The police made more than 30 arrests at Southend when crowds of skidheads and punk rockers entered the town yesterday (Our Southend Correspondent writes).

Youths smashed windows of shops and amusement arcades on the seaford, and near the high street area, causing damage estimated at almost £5,000.

● Day trippers joined returning holidaymakers yesterday to crowd roads both to and from resorts. The Yorkshire coast, the Lake District, North Wales and the South Coast were all busy.

'Moonies' lose street sale fight

The Chief Constable of Grampian yesterday succeeded in getting members of the "Moonie" cult banned from raising money in Aberdeen streets.

Sheriff Alexander Johnston supported a decision by Mr. Alex Morrison, the Chief Constable, to refuse the Unionist Church a pedlar's licence.

The ruling is a setback for the cult, which raises most of its money by selling plants, etchings and toys in factories, offices and in the street.

Mr. Morrison refused a licence application by Mr. David Earle, the regional sales director of United Family Enterprises, the Moonies' commercial arm, because he feared church members would use street sales as a way of getting access to people and their homes.

He had told Aberdeen Sheriff Court on March 25 that he made his decision after studying a report on Moonie activities in Aberdeen by senior officers after complaints from the public.

People had complained that members of the church had followed them home, carried out repair work near their homes without being asked and then requested money. In one case they had reportedly allocated themselves as a home help to a woman who lived alone.

The police were also told that Moonies had tried to persuade children to stay away from school.

Chief Inspector Simpson had told the hearing. Sheriff Johnston said in a judgment issued yesterday that the Moonies' tactics were "a foot in the door", although there may have been no truth in the claim that street sales would be used to get access to people and their homes.

Dismissing the appeal, which he described as "a somewhat unusual animal", Sheriff Johnston upheld the police's claim that Mr. Morrison had used his discretion and made the decision in the light of the complaints.

Hospital escape by rapist

By Stewart Tindler
Crime Reporter

A man serving 14 years' imprisonment for rape, assault and kidnapping yesterday escaped from a hospital in south London after climbing out of a window while his prison escort were waiting near by.

James Godfried, aged 44, was convicted in 1979 of attacking two girls in west London by deliberately hitting their bicycles with his car. After being convicted of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, in recent assault and theft Godfried was told by the judge at the Central Criminal Court that he had acted "like a footpad of old - like a beast".

His escape is the second by a prisoner convicted of rape charges in the past month. Michael Thynne, serving two life sentences, climbed out of his mother's bedroom while prison officers were waiting outside during a visit granted on compassionate grounds. He was later recaptured.

Godfried yesterday escaped from Brook Hospital in Woolwich, south London, by climbing out of the first-floor window of a lavatory and jumping 15ft to the ground. A prison officer is understood to have been waiting outside the lavatory at the time.

He had been taken to the hospital last month for treatment on his spine. He was guarded by two prison officers in a public ward.

At the time of his escape Godfried was wearing a blue shirt and black corduroy trousers. When he was convicted, Godfried, who is married with two children, was living at West Grinstead, Sussex. At his trial in October, 1979, a jury was told how he rammed the bicycle of a 22-year-old student in Fulham, London, and ran off with her handbag.

Then he drove to Putney and knocked down a girl aged 18, bundled her unconscious into his car and took her to a country lane where he raped her.

Aid single mothers call

By Tony Samstag

Almost 80 per cent of Britain's single mothers, 127,000 of 160,000, depend on supplementary benefit and are therefore officially living in poverty, the National Council for One Parent Families says.

In a statement coinciding with the publication of its revised booklet *Single and Pregnant: A Guide to Benefits*, the council argues that present benefits should be higher.

In particular, it calls for

supplementary benefit to be limited to mothers aged under 16; for the payment of a special benefit without a means test for single parents at the rate of the widowed mother's allowance; and the raising of the £25 maternity grant to at least £120 "to restore its value to its 1969 level".

The booklet is free to single pregnant women and single mothers from the council at 255 Kentish Town Road, London NW5 2LX.

Slowdown expected in video market

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

The British video recorder market, which for the past two years has been the most buoyant in the world, is expected to slow down in the next 12 months. Japanese equipment will increase in price by up to 30 per cent because of an agreement between the manufacturers and the EEC.

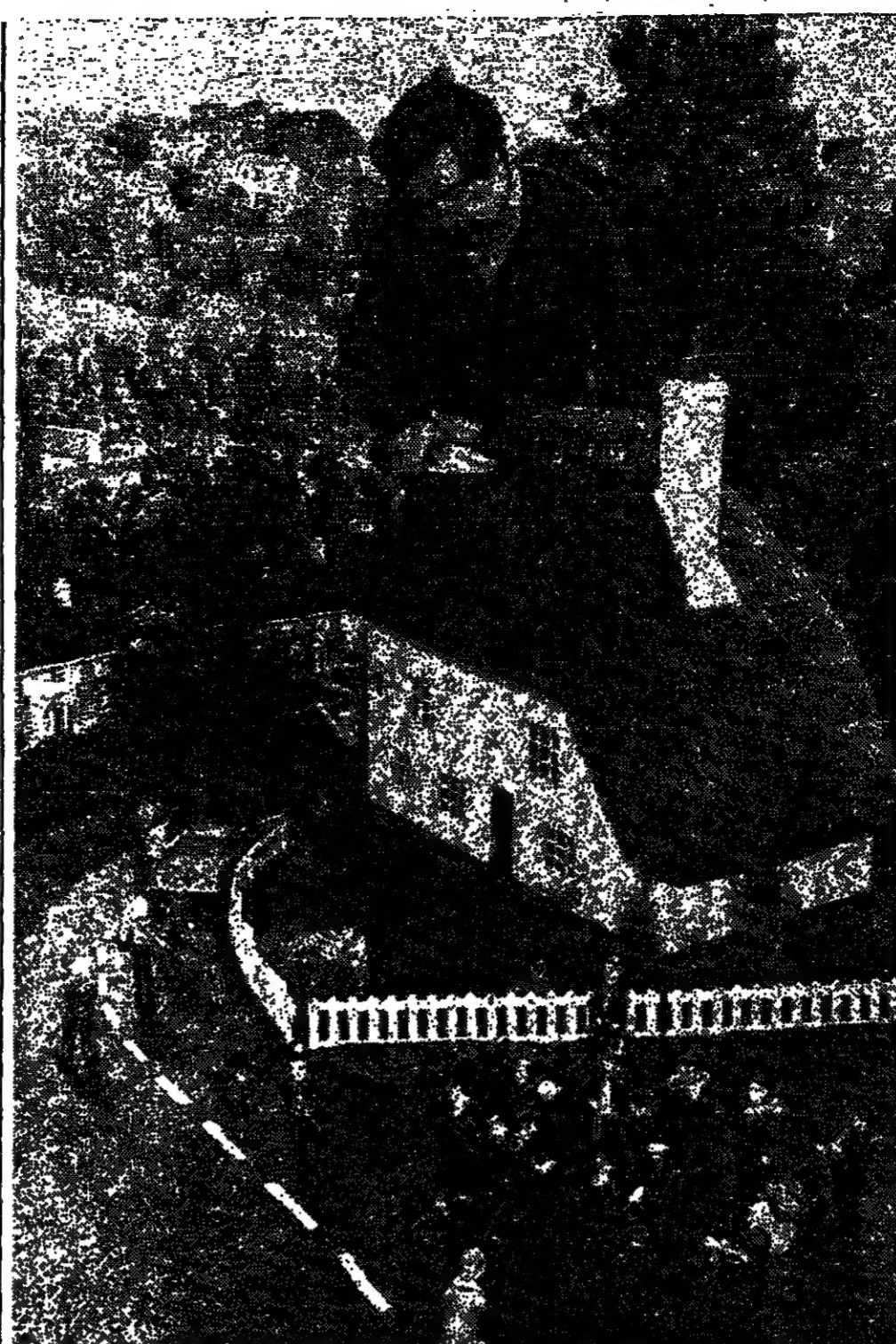
The decision to standardize video equipment embodied in an agreement signed in Tokyo by the main consumers electronic manufacturers, may also contribute to that slowdown, as uncertain buyers delay their purchases.

The EEC agreement will have more immediate effect. Under its terms, Japanese imports will be restricted to 4,550,000 this year, and prices must reflect the true cost of manufacture and sale. That is sufficient to satisfy the Philips European electronics company, which had raised the action with the European Commission.

Kits of video recorders will be limited to 600,000, which will be included in the import total. They will be the type of product assembled, at least initially, in British plants. Thora-EMI intends to build recorders in Newhaven, Sanyo intend to manufacture in Lowestoft, Suffolk and Mitsubishi will assemble them at Haddington, near Edinburgh.

Last year about two million recorders were imported into the UK and this year that figure is expected to grow to 2,250,000 but will then begin to drop. More than four million recorders have been sold or are being rented in Britain, which represents about 18 per cent of homes with televisions.

Predicting the behaviour of the British video market has proved to be a hazardous occupation. Its growth has surprised even the optimists. It is possible that the expected price rises will not deter the



Short back and sides

Finishing touches: Mr. David Ellis, a carpenter, trimming the coconut-fibre over the winter. The 4½-acre village, which has about 330 houses, is based on the Devon village of Cockington. (Photograph: Martin Keene)

Student survives 260ft plunge

From Our Correspondent, Bristol

A student aged 19 plunged 260ft from the Clifton suspension bridge, Bristol, yesterday and survived. Holidaymakers watched as the youth looked down for a moment and then jumped. His long, black overcoat billowing, he plunged feet first into the icy river Avon.

He disappeared for a few seconds before resurfacing and swimming 40 yards to the bank where he was later pulled out by the police. Last night he was said to be comfortable in the Bristol Royal Infirmary where he was treated.

Miss Lorna Smith, aged 21, a nurse from Corby, Northamptonshire, said: "I just could not believe he was really going to do it. When he jumped I couldn't bear to look and turned away. I thought he had to be killed."

Her boyfriend, Mr. Dave Hendry, said: "He was sitting with one leg on the parapet. Then he swung the other leg over and looked down for a few seconds. He appeared to be very composed and then just pushed off. He disappeared under the water for a moment before coming back up and swimming

very slowly on his back towards the bank.

The police said it was lucky that the tide was slack or he could have been swept away by the fierce Avon Gorge currents. Inspector Ronald Powell said: "He is the first person we can remember who has lived."

Hundreds of people have plunged to their deaths since the bridge opened in 1864. In 1885, Sarah Henley, a Bristol barmaid aged 24 was saved by her Victorian dress which billowed open and acted like a parachute. She lived to be 85.

Dispute threatens job scheme for offenders

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

A Government funded jobs scheme run by Merseyside probation service for offenders looks certain to collapse after a dispute with a trade union that led to the police being called. According to the organizers of the scheme, about a hundred jobs will be lost and help to pensioners, the disabled and the lonely will end.

Under the scheme, which is funded by the Manpower Services Commission, Mr. Roy Adams, Merseyside deputy chief probation officer, said painters and decorators, most of them offenders, had been getting £78 75p a week and juveniles £25 a week. The work involved decorating the homes of elderly people and the disabled and attending to their gardens. No charge was made for labour.

The police were called when dismissed workers from the scheme went to protest at the offices of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians (Ucat) against its opposition to renewal of the jobs scheme.

Mr. James Cousins, the union's regional organizer, alleged that workers among the protesters were hurling abuse at staff, using bad language and threatening violence. Mr. Cou-

sins now also claims that the probation service is an anti-union Establishment body.

Mr. Adams denies this. "All our contracts encourage union membership and we were the first probation service in the country to negotiate a union recognition agreement with the National Association of Probation Officers", he said.

The dispute began, he said, when Mr. Charles Harrison, a supervisor and Ucat shop steward, was made redundant because training under the scheme was transferred to a college as a condition of approval by the Manpower Services Commission. Mr. Harrison is not an offender.

Mr. Adams added: "We were reluctant to see Mr. Harrison leave after his tremendous contribution to the scheme but we had no choice." Mr. Harrison could not be reinstated because there was no money with which to pay him.

The work schemes are to be discussed at the area board of the commission on Wednesday. Mr. Adams says: "Without union approval it is most unlikely that they will be accepted. In effect everyone now employed will be out of work and no further employment will be available."

New ecology group aims to make conservation pay

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

A new society which aims to reconcile conservation of natural resources with the economic interest of farmers, will hold its inaugural conference in Kent tomorrow.

Far from being a gathering of fringe ecologists antagonistic to agriculture, the conference has the support of the Ministry of Agriculture, several government-backed agricultural colleges and research centres, the Country Landowners' Association, the Countryside Commission, the Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group, the Council for the Protection of Rural England and the Nature Conservancy Council.

Those taking part will include representatives of the ministries Agriculture Development and Advisory Service (ADAS), scientists from the Rothamsted Environment Station and the National Institute for Research in Dairying, and speakers from the Game Conservancy, the Kent Trust for Nature Conservation and the Dertington Institute of Community Studies.

The gathering has been brought together by the Society for the Responsible Use of Resources in Agriculture and on the Land (Rural), a non-profit-making educational charity partly financed by the Wates Trust.

Dr. Mike Wilkinson, its director, worked until recently for the Grassland Research Institute and describes himself as "one of those boffins who are more farmer-oriented than particularly involved in ecology. I see this concept as trying to make conservation pay", he says.

The society describes its main aims as reducing dependence on fossil fuels; encouraging the profitable recycling of by-products; recognizing the

need for the conservation and management of wildlife, vegetation and landscape; and encouraging rural employment.

The conference will begin with a demonstration of how dairy slurry can be recycled to produce methane for heating purposes, liquid fertilizers, protein for animal food and garden compost.

Dr. Wilkinson says: "The idea is that waste products from one enterprise can form the raw material for another and make money in their own right. We aim to be a peripatetic organization which will wander round the country trying to focus people's attention on those issues which will not just go away."

The one notable absentee from the list of supporters is the National Farmers Union, which Dr. Wilkinson feels is because it sees itself primarily as a political rather than an educational group. But he is confident that individual farmers will quickly come to appreciate a conservation organization that is working in their interests rather than belabouring them as villains.

● The Council for the Protection of Rural England has appealed to the Government to safeguard the countryside from builders (our Environment Correspondent writes). It gave a warning about "a barrage of publicity from the house-building industry".

The council released the text of a letter it sent to Mr. Tom King, Secretary of State for the Environment, on March 25 about the need to improve homes. It claimed that builders were pressing for permission to expand into the countryside because more than a million homes in England were classed officially as "unfit".

LT chief quits two-storey office in economy drive

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

Dr. Keith Bright, chairman of London Transport, is moving out of his notoriously grand office that featured in allegations of lavish living at LT three years ago.

The move is part of an economy drive at LT's headquarters in Victoria. Dr. Bright says he has set an example.

Described as more palatial than the Queen's and more imposing than the Prince Minister's, the chairman's office at London Transport is the size of a family house. It has two storeys and 900 sq ft of floor space. It has walnut-paneled walls and a domed ceiling with sculptured plaster of different colours.

As LT plunged deeper into deficit in the 1960s and 1970s successive LT chairmen de-

clined to effect this particular economy on two grounds: they needed the space for constant meetings, and an architectural preservation order prevented the room being subdivided.

Dr. Bright's answer to that is to move into a smaller office next door and turn the big one into a full-time conference centre, releasing meeting spaces elsewhere in the building. His two lieutenants, Dr. Anthony Ridley, in charge of the Underground, and Dr. David Quarumby, in charge of buses, are moving into smaller rooms.

Occupancy of LT management space will be increased 38 per cent because of the changes, and by the end of next year five blocks of rented accommodation will be released, saving between £1m and £2m a year.

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Thailand bombs Vietnamese as conflict grows on border

From Neil Kelly, Bangkok

Thailand used a jet aircraft yesterday for the first time to attack Vietnamese troops in an area of the border. The attack, by an Air Force F5E fighter-bomber, is seen as a serious escalation of the border conflict which began last Thursday with Vietnamese attacks on resistance groups near the border.

The warplane and two counter-insurgency aircraft bombed and strafed about 150 Vietnamese in bunkers on a hill.



opposite Phnom Chat, the Cambodian resistance stronghold captured by the Vietnamese last week, and then attacked other Vietnamese positions closer to Phnom Chat itself.

Vietnamese anti-aircraft guns fired on the Thai planes but returned safely to base. Earlier attempts by Thai infantry and artillery to dislodge the Vietnamese on the hill had failed.

With its seizure yesterday of another centre of Cambodian resistance, Vietnam has now knocked out three big anti-resistance bases on the Thai border in two months.

Skirmishing is still going on at Sihanoukville, opposite Surin province, but most of the 30,000 population has fled.

United Nations relief officials said 22,000 had gone to a safe area inside Thailand while thousands more had been scattered.

The defending guerrillas, loyal to Prince Sihanouk, leader of the anti-Vietnamese coalition government, are heavily outnumbered and outgunned by the Vietnamese. Thirty-five severely wounded from Sihanoukville have been admitted to a Red Cross hospital across the border in Thailand.

Last week Vietnamese forces captured an important Khmer Rouge base at Phnom Chat and in February they overran and destroyed a refugee and guerrilla base at Nong Chan belonging to the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

Thus all three groups forming the anti-Vietnamese coalition government have lost a base since Vietnam began its dry season offensive.

Tens of thousands of civilians supporting the coalition are now inside Thailand or have scattered into the interior of their own country. The number killed and wounded in the fighting for the three bases is still unknown.

Vietnamese troops appear not to be paying attention to the border and more have crossed into Thailand at Surin. General Arthit Kamlang-Ek, army commander in chief, said yesterday that he had received reports of Vietnamese crossing into Surin where he said the situation was "very serious".

Indicating that the Vietnamese had become more brazen in their infringements of Thai territory, General Arthit said that the events of the past few days had shown that the Vietnamese offensive were not now reluctant to fight Thai troops. In the past they had always tried to avoid clashes when they infringed the border.

The Surin incursion was the fourth by Vietnamese soldiers since they launched their offensive last Thursday. One group of intruders is still occupying bunkers on a hill across the border from Phnom Chat, the base the Vietnamese captured last Thursday. A military spokesman said artillery had been ineffective against them because of the nature of the terrain.

A senior army officer in Bangkok said last night that the Vietnamese appeared as if they meant to stay and probably wanted to hold on to the hill as an observation post.

For the first time the Vietnamese offensive is driving Thai civilians from their homes. Large numbers moved south on Sunday away from heavy border shelling.



Border battles: Thai soldiers wounded in fighting with Vietnamese troops near Phnom Chat, north of Aranyaprathet, on their way to hospital for treatment.

Police shoot black leader in Transvaal

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A black community leader was shot dead at the weekend in a village in the south-eastern Transvaal by a white policeman who had earlier accused him of holding an illegal meeting in the local schoolyard. The meeting had been called to discuss the Government's plans for the forced resettlement of the village's 5,000 to 7,000 residents in tribal reserves.

The incident took place in the village of Driefontein, to the west of the town of Pietermaritzburg, and not far from the Swaziland border. Driefontein is a "black spot", the apartheid jargon for land bought freehold by blacks before the passage of the Native Lands Act in 1913, which prohibited Africans from purchasing any more land in "white" areas.

Despite their legal title to the land, an estimated half a million inhabitants of "black spots" have been forcibly relocated by the Government in the various tribal reserves, also known as homelands or Bantustans, which have been set aside by the Government for occupation by blacks. These areas account for no more than 14 per cent of the total land surface of South Africa.

The dead man is Mr Sam Mkhize, aged 48, who was chairman of Driefontein's Council of Directors, a body formed by the villagers last year to coordinate resistance to their resettlement. The villagers are a mixture of Swazi and Zulu and the Government wants to send them to locations in the KaNgwane (Swazi) and KwaZulu (Zulu) tribal homelands.

There are about 300 individual landowners in the village, some of whom lease out part of their small acreage to tenants on a sharecropping basis. They have dug their own wells and built their own shops, schools and homes.

They also raise enough cattle, goats and chickens and grow enough fruit and vegetables to feed themselves and have a surplus to sell to the East Transvaal farmers' cooperative.

This is in stark contrast to the generally impoverished condition of the "homelands" to which they would be moved. Only those owning about 40 acres or more - the minority - would be entitled to claim land in their new homes of "equal agricultural and pastoral value".

The rest would lose everything. Driefontein itself would be bulldozed flat.

Pakistan's crisis of identity

TREVOR FISHLOCK, Our South Asia Correspondent, reports on the making of an Islamic state in the first of two articles.

It is a symptom of Pakistan's sensitivity and crisis of identity that Richard Attenborough's film *Gandhi* is likely to remain unshown here. Pakistan is an invented country still trying to define itself and is not yet robust enough to see a foreign film that touches on the tender area of its origins, and on its steeply and austere founder, Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

The film has been condemned by the law minister as a denigration of the father of the nation, as a "false presentation of his personal and political life". Some critics see it as an attack by the "anti-Pakistan Indo-British lobby".

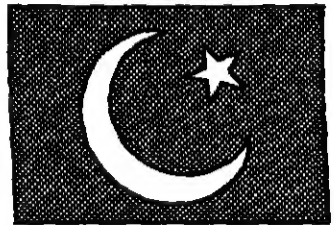
The debate proceeds apace in the press, and some of the participants have had the advantage of seeing the film, either abroad or on video. It is much in demand as it makes the rounds of the video-owning class in Karachi, Lahore and Islamabad.

Many think it should be shown publicly and say Pakistan is revealing a sense of insecurity in not allowing it to be shown.

There are, however, a number of difficulties. There is the portrayal of Mr Jinnah as severe and intractable. There is the fact that the film is tainted in some Pakistani eyes through having been made with the help of Indian Government money.

But the film also touches on the essence of Pakistan's existence, the circumstances of its

PAKISTAN



Part 1
Uncertain roots

birth and the role played by Mr Jinnah, and all these things have a part in the thinking of President Zia ul-Haq as his obsession with making Pakistan a perfect Islamic state grows stronger.

He believes Pakistan was founded not only as a social and economic haven for Muslims but, primarily, as an Islamic entity. Apart from the rigorous enforcement of order, his main aim is to create a state which is authoritarian and Islamic. Devout himself, he never makes a speech these days without stating the need for Islamization.

Part of the process is a greater emphasis on Islam in education and a revision of text books to give a stronger Pakistani and Islamic stamp. (Indeed, the word "pig" is being removed from text books, the animal being unclean to Muslims.)

The process also affects the image of Mr Jinnah, who was always respected, sometimes venerated, as the great man of Pakistan, and who is now being made more Islamic.

His appearance is gradually

being changed. His picture is everywhere in Pakistan, in public buildings and offices, but usually in the suit and tie he habitually wore.

Mr Jinnah was a fastidious dresser, but the President has ordered a new official portrait of him, showing the father of the nation in the cap and shawl coat he rarely put on. As the Islamic tide advances, not much is heard of Mr Jinnah's liberal views on the secular and democratic Pakistan he hoped for. The emphasis is on his playing of the politically useful Islamic card. There is naturally no mention of his appreciation of the whisky now forbidden by the regime.

The Attenborough film depicts the independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi which was part of Pakistan's own history. Naturally its interpretation might cause discomfort in Pakistan. It reminds people that the movement was committed to democracy, a march to the sort of freedom that Pakistan's military leaders have denied its people.

India, under Nehru, began to fashion its version of democracy and has left 1947 behind Pakistan, hidden in the loss of its leader, so soon after independence, has been tormented by the question of what it should be, and by political failure. President Zia's answer, the totally Islamic policy, places strains on the country because the Sunni Muslim majority, and the Shia minority, have their different and strongly held views of Islam.

Next: Islamic conflicts

Six shot dead by police in Sikh violence

Delhi (AFP) - Six people were reported shot dead by police in parts of Punjab as violence marred an eight-hour road blockade campaign called yesterday by Sikhs to press their political and religious demands.

A Press Trust of India report said a truck was among two people killed when police opened fire at Bhuchai Kalan, near Amritsar. The police were trying to disperse a large number of villagers who were blocking traffic.

Several others were wounded, some of them seriously. Earlier police opened fire in five separate places and used batons and tear gas in six to disperse protesters, who seriously disrupted traffic.

Four Sikhs were killed by police gunfire, P.I. said. The exact number of people injured was not immediately known but early reports said that more than 100 people had been hurt.

"The situation is bad," said one journalist reached by

telephone in Punjab, where police were reported to be under orders to shoot violent protesters on sight.

Two Sikhs died in a shoot-out between police and traditional Sikh warriors armed with British-made rifles who opened fire from inside a Sikh temple near Patiala.

The warriors, called "Nihangs", had apparently attacked a police patrol, which fired back.

In Amritsar, holy to the Sikhs, police fired at extremists hurling stones from the roof of a building just opposite the bus terminal to prevent the vehicles from being taken out of the depot.

The chairman of the Sikh party Akali Dal, Mr Harbhand Singh Longowal, called the blockade to press Akali demands for greater political autonomy in the Sikh-dominated Punjab state, which borders Pakistan in the west.

Portugal still paralysed by rail strike

From Susan MacDonald, Lisbon

The Portuguese railways were still at an almost complete standstill yesterday as relations between the Government and the striking railway workers union continued to deteriorate.

The union called a six-day strike due to end at midday today over a pay dispute in which the railway board has accused the unions of trying to break the Government's 17 per cent pay ceiling. The stoppage has now been prolonged indefinitely in force of the Government's decision to dismiss all railway workers who failed to obey an order to keep essential services running over Easter.

About 80 workers face dismissal and in a direct challenge to the interim Government the unions have extended to strike until the Government rescinds the dismissal notices.

Too much water in arid Utah

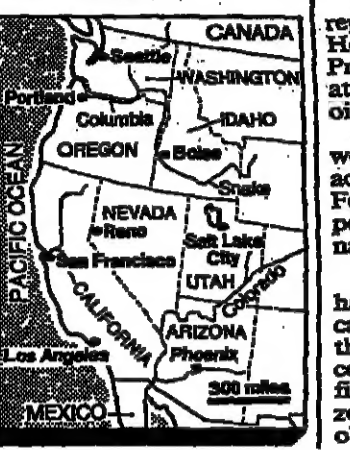
Salt Lake City (NVT) - Utah's Great Salt Lake, fed by record rain and snow over the past 18 months, has crept to its highest level in more than half a century. Flooding in low-lying areas has already caused millions of dollars worth of damage and state officials fear that the worst is yet to come.

The entire state of Utah is wringing wet, says Mr Temple Reynolds of the state's Department of Natural Resources and Energy, who adds that the spring run-off has not yet begun.

Utah, normally America's second-most arid state in terms of annual rainfall, now has too much water, a problem it shares with much of the Rocky Mountain region and the south-west.

A series of storms driven inland from the Californian coast this winter have swollen rivers, lakes and reservoirs already brimming from record or near-record precipitation last year.

In Arizona, rain and snow in the watershed of the Salt and Verde rivers above Phoenix has totalled 20in since last spring, nearly three times the norm. Reservoirs are overflowing and in the mountains of central Idaho, snow levels are far above normal for the second year in a row. Rivers have been near flood stage.



Oil slick ceasefire is offered by Iraq

Baghdad (Reuters) - Iraq said yesterday it was prepared to observe a limited ceasefire in its war with Iran in areas affected by oil leaking from damaged Iranian wells.

An official Iraqi spokesman said that the ceasefire should be under the auspices of the United Nations or other international bodies.

Several previous Iraqi ceasefire proposals have been turned down by Iran during the Gulf War.

The spokesman said the ceasefire should be enforced after reaching an agreement on the administrative procedures of the ceasefire, he said. He did not elaborate.

"The ceasefire should not give the Iranian regime the opportunity to clean up the waterways in the Gulf or enable it to sail its ships and carry weapons - or ammunition - through these waterways or clear the zone of naval mines," he added.

"In line with the said conditions, Iraq is prepared to work honestly and seriously with all parties concerned to put an end to this issue."

Crude oil has been gushing for more than a month from two damaged Iranian wells in the Nowruz field at the head of the Gulf, causing a gigantic slick which is causing serious concern among Gulf states.

The spokesman said he was replying to a statement by Mr Hussein Moussavi the Iranian Prime Minister which, he said, attempted to blame Iraq for the oil slick.

One of the leaking Iranian wells was apparently struck accidentally by a ship in February. The other was reported to have been hit by Iraqi naval fire on March 2.

Foreign oil disaster experts have been on stand-by to try to cap the wells, but they have said they would need some kind of ceasefire arrangement since the fields are in a dangerous combat zone in the two-and-a-half-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

Uganda Asians seek fair compensation

By Richard Dowden

The Uganda Government has been severely criticised for legislation recently promulgated to deal with property owned by Asians when they were expelled from the country by President Idi Amin in 1971. The British Government has also been criticised for refusing to act on behalf of Asians who are British citizens.

Mr Ian Macdonald, a lawyer specialising in civil rights, says in a report for the Uganda Evacuees Association that Ugandan legislation passed last year is "deficient in the key question of compensation" and needs clarification.

The Asians, some 40,000 with British passports and another 25,000 with other passports, were given three months to leave by Amin in August 1971. They left behind an estimated £200m worth of property: houses, shops, stocks and land.

Last year the Obote Government passed legislation to restore the properties to their original owners. The Government asks owners to apply for repossession before May 22 by filling in a form and sending it with £50, title deeds and other documents relating to the property to the Uganda Government.

The application will then be examined by a committee and if successful the owner must return to Uganda within 120 days. He is not allowed to sell the property for five years without consent of the Finance Minister.

In a speech on February 1, President Obote said that the act "is not and must not be interpreted as a scheme to persuade or attract the former owners to return to Uganda".

Some of the richest Asians have already gone back and are being assisted by British aid to reestablish their businesses. But according to Mr Pratul Patel, former member of the Ugandan Resettlement Board, not many of the smaller businessmen and other professionals wish to go back. They want compensation.

Although President Obote claimed "there is provision in the act for any former owner who does not want to repossess his property to opt for compensation", it seems that the properties which are not repossessed will be auctioned off and the money raised paid to former owners. No one doubts that in Uganda's financial straits this would represent a tiny fraction of the property's value when they were expropriated.

When the legislation was passed Britain told claimants that there was now a perfectly good "local" that is Ugandan remedy to pursue their claims.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Government reluctantly acted on behalf of the Asians in 1973 at the insistence of Amin. However, under pressure from the Ugandan Asian community in Britain, the Government has now agreed to seek clarification from the Ugandan Government on the question of compensation. It is still awaiting a reply.

Vietnam: Pham Van Tam

By Caroline Moorehead

Mr Pham Van Tam, a 71-year-old former senator, journalist and human rights worker, has been in prison for almost five years without trial.

He is believed to be a prisoner at Chi Hoa jail in Ho Chi Minh City and to be suffering from poor health. His wife is thought to have died last month.

An outspoken critic of the Nguyen Van Thieu regime, he was imprisoned several times by the South Vietnamese authorities. In late 1974 he became secretary-general of the now defunct Vietnamese League of Human Rights.



Mr Pham Van Tam: critic of the Thieu regime.

Prisoners of conscience

At the beginning of 1975 he was arrested and accused of being part of a plot to overthrow President Thieu. He was freed a few months later when the Provisional Revolutionary Government came to power.

Three years later, however, he was again arrested, this time by the Revolutionary Government police. Labelled a "dangerous element", he was told that he had "ideas against the regime".

For the first nine months of his detention, he is believed to have been kept in solitary confinement. Today, he is one of thousands of members of the former South Vietnamese administration held indefinitely and without charge.

Council's tower block faces demolition after 12 years

By David Walker, Local Government Correspondent

A council-owned block of flats in Chelsea which was once hailed as an architectural achievement faces demolition only 12 years after being built.

The evacuation of 50 families from the tower block at the unfashionable end of King's Road is a grievous loss of public accommodation in the Kensington and Chelsea borough, which is hard-pressed to house its less well-off residents.

It has also raised in the minds of tenants and opposition councillors several questions about the responsibility of architects and builders and the quality of management by officials and politicians of the solidly Conservative council.

Behind these questions lie issues such as the cost limits set for council building, the reliability of modern British building materials and a fear that the flashy exteriors of 1960s construction may conceal rotting and hollow cores.

In the case of Moravian Tower, at 351 King's Road, the core is rotting. According to a report by Cameron Taylor Partners, the latest of a line of consultants called in by Kensington council to survey the

block, the brickwork is falling apart, and sulphates are eating away the mortar.

Unlike other kinds of tower block, this has an unusual design: the external bricks hold the building up. The Government's Building Research Establishment is testing to see for how long they will continue to do so.

Moravian Tower is adjacent to the World's End council estate, which is an area of high rents where most residents need state assistance to pay them. The block, however, has had a stable, older population; it has been, people say, a tower block "that worked", or rather would have worked if there had not been damp.

Mr John Keyes, a Kensington councillor, represented the area in the early 1970s. "It was completed in 1971. Not long after, I was telling the council that it would have to be pulled down; the problems were such that it would be cheaper on the long run to rebuild it."

At first the difficulty with the damp was specific. Water leaked into the top flats. It was soon discovered that after rain the flats half way

down the block became damp. Ceilings cracked and paper peeled. And Kensington started legal action against the builders and architects.

After a High Court action in 1975 in which Kensington claimed £30,000 in damages the consulting architects on the project, Chamberlain, Powell and Bon, paid £10,000 through their insurers. Since the council had retained £5,000 of the original contract price, they had £15,000 compensation.

The builders, a firm called F. G. Minter, were in liquidation. The council still has an outstanding claim.

The council has voted to move tenants and let the flats temporarily to students while sections of the brick work are tested.

In the words of a housing association official, the council has gone begging to find accommodation.

Mr Richard Powell, a partner in the architects practice, blamed the trouble on the use of inferior quality "Fenton" bricks. Their failure could not be foreseen at the time, he said.

Det Supt Maurice Caro, who is leading the murder hunt, said yesterday that the spade was one of seven or eight found inside and outside the house.

Mrs Willmore was found dead in the dilapidated house after an arson attack on Saturday morning. Several of her 15 cats died in the blaze.

Mrs Willmore, aged 74, who lived alone, never used doors and climbed in and out of the windows just like her cats. Mr Caro said that it was possible that the killer carried out the attack and returned to the house some hours later to set fire to it. It had been burning for 45 minutes before being spotted.

Shovel clue in murder inquiry

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Unusual ascent to the top Treasury job

By Peter Hennessy

One evening at Westminster last May, an annul-laden select committee hearing on tax and benefits suddenly came alive when Mr Peter Middleton, a Treasury deputy secretary, produced a dazzling vaudeville out of the most unassuming material.

The contributory principle was not new, he told the MPs. The Commons passed its first social security Bill in 1776, although it was thrown out by the Lords. It was all in Tom Paine, *The Rights of Man*. Volume two, he thought, not volume one.

The press bench, which engages in a running commentary on such occasions, wondered what it was all for. He was practising for the day he became permanent secretary, was the conclusion.

The press bench was right. He takes over the top Civil Service job in the Treasury today at a very young age, by Whitehall standards. (He was 49 on Saturday.)

Mr Middleton has star quality. The Prime Minister thinks so. Treasury ministers think so. He looks like a natural who has stepped effortlessly

Whitehall brief

Bristol universities, where he read economics, the Royal Army Pay Corps and the Central Office of Information (COI) to a temporary post in the Treasury press office in 1962 - a far cry from Eton, Christ Church, the Treasury and Number 10, the path taken by Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, his fellow "super permanent secretary".

Mr Middleton is no prisoner of the English obsession with pedigree. Merit determines promotion in the Civil Service, he says. He remembers the COI fondly. He met his wife there. "People ambled around in suede shoes. It was much more friendly than the Treasury."

The reason Mrs Margaret Thatcher, that other famous Treasury minister, the First Lord, as Mr Middleton calls her, insisted on his leaving two grades into one of the top three Whitehall jobs is very clear to another senior man who also enjoys the approval of the First Lord.

Peter is very good on the economics, very relaxed about understanding it. But his great strengths are his energy and the ability to provide ministers with what they need. He sees the decisions they must reach; the

difficulties they face and the order in which things must be taken. He makes ministers seem better than they are.

For those reasons, his backers say, he would be just as adept as serving a Labour administration as a Conservative government. His detractors disagree. They claim that in the mid-1970s he immersed himself in the new monetarist literature and swallowed it hook, line and sinker.

Mr Middleton denies that vigorously. When he finished his second spell in the press office in 1975 he was moved into the monetary policy division, so he had to read himself in. Monetary policy was a necessary mechanism for bringing payments back into balance and restoring a degree of stability to the system, he says.

"The Treasury is the most cynical of places. Nobody swallows anything hook, line and sinker."

Mr Middleton still feels a bit temporary. "I never set myself an ambition to be Permanent Secretary to the Treasury."

"It is nice to be here. I am not indifferent to the prospect. What remains to be found out is if one can do anything while one is there."



Sierra 1.6 GL.

1600cc engine.
Laminated screen.
Front spoiler.
Lockable fuel cap.
Interior adjustable door mirror.
Heated rear window.
Intermittent wipe.
Auto wash/wipe.
Halogen lights.
Reversing lights.
Rear fog lamps.
Front head restraints.
Cloth upholstery.
Front seat belts.
Handbrake warning light.
Digital clock.
Trip recorder.
Panel light rheostat.
3-speed fan.
Cigar lighter.
27.9mpg (urban cycle).
44.8mpg (at a constant 56mph).
A Ford.



Santana 1.8 LX.

1800cc engine.
Laminated screen.
Front spoiler.
Lockable fuel cap.
Interior adjustable door mirror.
Heated rear window.
Intermittent wipe.
Auto wash/wipe.
Halogen lights.
Reversing lights.
Rear fog lamp.
Front head restraints.
Cloth upholstery.
Front seat belts.
Handbrake warning light.
Digital clock.
Trip recorder.
Panel light rheostat.
3-speed fan.
Cigar lighter.
33.2mpg (urban cycle).
51.4mpg (at a constant 56mph).
Interior adjustable passenger door mirror.
Parking lights.
Boot.
Rear seat belts.
Fuel consumption indicator.
Gearshift indicator.
4+E Gearbox.
Rev counter.
6 year anti-corrosion warranty.
3 year paint warranty.
A Volkswagen.

Her Majesty's Inspectors of Taxes think they are exactly the same.

Happy New Tax Year 1983-4. Unhappily though, the taxable benefit rating on company cars is increased. Anything over 1800cc is now rated at an expensive £650. While anything between 1301cc and 1800cc is less taxing at £425. In theory then, the Ford Sierra 1.6GL and the Volkswagen Santana 1.8LX are in the same class. So much for theory.



Soviet Union hints it will hit back at America over missile deployment

From Richard Owen, Moscow

The Soviet Union declared yesterday that it would not soften its rejection of President Reagan's interim proposal on medium-range missiles and hinted that it was considering ways of hitting back at the United States over the deployment of new Nato weapons in Europe.

Observers said the Soviet leadership had concluded that it could not now prevent the deployment of some, if not all, of the cruise and Pershing 2 missiles due to be placed in Europe by the end of the year. In his statement on Saturday Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, spoke as if the deployment of the missiles were a foregone conclusion, and emphasized that Moscow now felt itself to be encircled by American nuclear missiles based in Europe and Asia as well as the United States.

Pravda said yesterday that Moscow would retaliate against a first-strike potential in Europe, and would "never forsake its security interests".

Sources said the Russians were still anxious to reach agreement at Geneva, but only if the United States made further concessions. Soviet political and military leaders do not regard the medium-range SS20 as a new factor in the East-West balance, but see it as an updating of the SS4 and SS5. Soviet generals are, therefore, urging the Kremlin to respond to what they see as the inevitable introduction of cruise and Pershing 2 rockets into Europe.

Tass said yesterday that the US State Department was wrong to imagine that Mr Gromyko's rejection of the interim proposal was unacceptable as subject to change.

American officials had reacted with "unusual haste" and had clearly not read the text of Mr Gromyko's remarks carefully enough, Tass said.

Informal sources said the Russians were actively considering three options: the stationing of nuclear-armed submarines in waters around the United States - to place America in "an analogous situation"; the deployment of SS20 rockets on the Kamchatka peninsula on the Bering sea, from where they could reach Alaska and part of the west coast of America; and the introduction of new Soviet missiles into East Germany.

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, is to visit East Germany soon on an official friendly visit.

Sources said there were drawbacks in each case. In the case of East Germany, the Russians are reluctant to install missiles on the territory of an ally, and medium-range rockets would not, in any case, threaten the United States, from East German bases.

Observers said it was noticeable that the military and political leaderships had drawn together as if in time of crisis, and that military leaders were taking part in key decisions.

In a little noticed move, four army generals were recently promoted to the rank of Marshal, including General Vladimir Tolubko, Commander of the Strategic Rocket Forces.

Observers were struck by the fact that at his press conference Mr Gromyko did not say that Russia would destroy some of its SS20s if agreement was reached at Geneva. Such undertakings have irritated the generals, who would prefer to redeploy the rockets in Soviet Asia.

500,000 Germans against the bomb

Bonn (Reuters and AP) - The West German peace movement said more than 500,000 nuclear demonstrators marched to rallies yesterday at the end of four days of protest.

Organizers said demonstrators converged on cities including Dortmund, Mainz, Cologne, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich and West Berlin and their ranks were swelling all the time.

The biggest protest action against a military establishment was at Kellinghusen in Schleswig-Holstein. About 10,000 people formed a human chain round a Nato base where they say nuclear missiles are stationed.

About 180 protesters, who tried to block entry to a US radar installation in West Berlin, were detained for violating a ban on demonstrations near military facilities.

Police continually moved protesters sitting in front of the main gates of the US Willy Barracks in Neu-Ulm, Bavaria, where Pershing 2 missiles may be deployed later this year.

One of those removed at the weekend was Herr Gerd Bastian, a retired army major-general who is now a Member of Parliament for the anti-nuclear Greens.

In Berlin, police said the arrested protesters were released over the weekend. In Frankfurt about 30,000 demonstrators gathered before a cathedral in the city centre, waving anti-nuclear banners and balloons. Pushing bicycles and baby carriages, protesters held placards reading "Stop US Rockets" and "For a Nuclear-free Europe".

At one of the biggest rallies, in Dortmund, Herr Joseph Lienen, the environmentalist leader, said the peace movement would make it virtually impossible for the West German Government to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles. He said the movement would mobilize public opinion.

About 200 missiles are due to be deployed in West Germany unless the Soviet Union and United States reach agreement in the disarmament talks in Geneva by the end of the year.



Kohl courted

Chancellor Helmut Kohl (above) of West Germany has accepted invitations to visit Washington and Moscow though no dates have yet been fixed, it was announced yesterday. An official statement said President Reagan invited Dr Kohl on March 30 to a working visit to Washington. On the same day, the Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, Mr Vladimir Semenov, extended an official invitation to Dr Kohl from Mr Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader. It will be Dr Kohl's first trip to the Soviet Union since becoming Chancellor. He visited Washington last November, a month after taking office.

In Frankfurt, Miss Melinda Fine, a representative of the American nuclear freeze movement, told demonstrators West German and European protests were supported throughout the United States.

In Basle, Switzerland, near the frontiers of both West Germany and France, more than 2,600 peace campaigners began an Easter march yesterday.

US looks to Europe's new men

Washington (NYT) - The Reagan Administration is devising a broad strategy to counteract what it views as growing anti-American tendencies among younger Europeans.

The target is a new generation of European leaders who share none of their parents' experience immediately after the Second World War, when Americans and Europeans worked closely to form a military alliance and reconstruct Europe's shattered economies.

Government and private opinion polls show that these young leaders - known here as the "successor generation" - have a far less positive image of the US partly because their views have been shaped by American involvement in Vietnam and by domestic crises like Watergate.

To counter the troublesome implications for future cooperation between Western Europe and America, Administration officials and foreign policy groups have undertaken a series of actions designed to reestablish close transatlantic bonds.

The Administration plans a high-profile effort. President Reagan's recent presentation of a new negotiating proposal for limiting medium-range missiles was partly intended to highlight growing pressure from NATO officials in Washington.

For Europeans more flexible at the arms-control talks, Mr Carter, Vice President of the International Agency, has been sending millions of dollars to Europe to help with the economic crisis.

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Moscow's reprimand for Tokyo

Moscow (Reuters) - Tass said yesterday that Japan was clearly conniving at an American nuclear build-up in the Far East and advised Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the Prime Minister, to reconsider what it called a risky policy.

Tokyo should understand that the Soviet Union, (and) the Socialist countries of Asia, will not remain indifferent to the plans of further drawing Japan into the nuclear strategy of the USA," Boris Cherkonin, a political commentator wrote.

Mr Nakasone has denied the presence of any US nuclear weapons on Japanese territory, but the Tass commentary said this was just "putting a good face on the matter."

"It is an open secret that the Pentagon has already long been violating Japan's 'non-nuclear' principles," Tass said.

"The Japanese Prime Minister would be well-advised to think where such a risky policy can lead his country, rather than try to refute what has become obvious."



Off the rails: A mud slide hit the mare at Rockferry, Virginia.

Epidemic mare loses her foal

Piber, Austria (AP) - A Lipizzaner mare receiving interferon against a virus has aborted her foal and is in a precarious condition, her veterinarian said yesterday.

"Her condition is causing us concern," said Dr Lothar Schuehlt, resident veterinarian at the south-east Austrian farm where the famous dancing horses are bred.

The epidemic has killed seven mares and 23 foals since early February, paralyzing the breeding of the breed.

Dr Schuehlt has repeatedly refused to comment on the effect of the interferon treatments at the stud farm, saying

he prefers to wait until the cause of the disease is known. The mare, named "Marek", was born in 1978 and was the daughter of a famous Lipizzaner stallion.

The mare was brought to the Piber stud farm from a Spanish Riding School in Vienna and was one of the main breeding mares.

One of the three infected mares is expected to foal in May. All three mares and a foal born healthy on Sunday are in quarantine at the farm.



Say it with flowers: Sophia Loren, the actress, receiving a bouquet from a little girl during her visit to a Hongkong children's hospital.

Illness 'simulated' TV crew arrested in West Bank

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The controversy over the alleged mass poisoning of more than 750 Palestinian schoolgirls in the occupied West Bank deepened yesterday when the Israeli military authorities arrested two members of the CBS television network for allegedly persuading patients to simulate the mystery illness in a Nablus hospital.

Israeli security sources claimed the arrest of the two, a sound technician and a cameraman, had been ordered directly by General Uri Orr, the chief of Israel's central command. The arrests provoked fury among both local and foreign journalists who have frequently accused the Israelis of hindering reporting of events in the West Bank, where the first 66 cases of the illness were reported on March 21.

Mr Walter Lewis, head of the CBS Jerusalem office, denied a charge that his team had been involved in a "staged" performance. He said the CBS team had been investigating the illness since it first broke out in Nablus.

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Arafat and Husain in new talks

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

Mr Yassir Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, met King Hussein of Jordan again yesterday after an extraordinary meeting of the PLO's executive council in Amman at which the Palestinian leadership agreed on a ceasefire with Israel.

Jordan permitted some of the most radical and anti-Jordanian PLO leaders to travel across the border from Syria to discuss a new formula which would bridge the gap between the two groups.

The United States has ruled out any direct PLO participation in talks over the future of the West Bank and Mr Arafat has stated several times that the PLO cannot accept such a condition.

But it was significant that Mr Fahd Kawasmeh, a former mayor of the West Bank town of Hebron, who Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, has mentioned as a possible negotiator, attended the executive council meeting in Amman. Mr Kawasmeh is not a member of the PLO.

The PLO might feel able to resolve the issue of representation by giving some kind of formal blessing to Mr Kawasmeh and other non-PLO Palestinians to take part in negotiations between King Hussein and Mr Arafat. But the PLO's resolutions call for an independent Palestinian state.

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Letter from Tokyo Japanese gloss on the Mickey Mouse magic

Japan after the Second World War was once described as "A nation without a past," a description which seems to have faded in the light of its successes since. Walt Disney and a group of hard-headed Japanese investors, however, are counting on the child in millions of Japanese to reproduce successfully the famous playboy of Hollywood.

Mickey Mouse, the world's best-known rodent, has become Tokyo's most prominent symbol, master of everything from pen-shirts to space-age electronic games. This is no mere tribute to the syndicalist art of those who created Tokyo Disneyland, a clone of Disney's original California entertainment park on a stretch of reclaimed marshland near central Tokyo.

TDL, as people in the business call it, will open its gates officially on April 15. It has already given a series of test previews. One such dry run involved invitations to more than 20,000 guests for a party and few empires could have rivalled Disney in scale or entertainment.

For an entire day the guests were allowed to roam through the park. Nearly all of the 32 attractions, 27 food outlets and 21 shows, on a 202-acre plot with 300,000 trees (not including 5,000 flowers making up Mickey's portrait) were in operation, at no charge.

The magic of Disneyland shone through despite cold grey weather. Crowds wearing mouse-ear caps were queuing for genuine American hotdogs and moving through Disney's version of fantasy (Peter Pan on his way to Never-Never Land, adventure (Pirates of the Caribbean) and the future (Space Mountain). A marching band, periodically appearing and disappearing, carried characters frolicked everywhere.

TDL is a neatly exiled, in some cases more technically advanced, replica of the rides and attractions which Disney opened in southern California in the original Disneyland, and in Florida at Disneyworld.

Walt Disney Productions did not, however, invest any capital in TDL. Instead, in return for selling it up, Disney will receive 10 per cent of the profits, and 5 per cent royalties on everything sold in the park.

Financially, TDL seems a sure winner. It cost 30 million yen (real 12-year-olds living within 30 miles of the park are expected to visit it during the first year).

TDL is expected to spark the biggest boom in Asian tourism in years, an assessment which has Japan's Airlines, one of the park's sponsors, licking its chops.

One worry was that the crowds would overrun the place, which forced the management to install an advance booking system. Sunday's holidays are already booked solid until mid-summer. Even with the massive crowd of several thousand at TDL's private party, the queues were long and public transport slow.

Disney has not agreed to export its fantasy worlds to any other country and Japan, visitors and residents alike agree, already has many of the elements which TDL is supposed to bring things work. Service is good, streets are clean. Some would say that Tokyo itself is one of the best fantasy lands available.

"Come to Japan to see America," was the cryptic comment of one of the promoters. Indeed, one intriguing possibility, considering that attention to detail and dedication to doing things right are national passions in Japan, is that TDL could just baffle the real thing.

Richard Hanson

Eight face charge over Bani-Sadr

The Iranian regime in Iran of Ayatollah Khomeini is being accused of being involved in the escape of former President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr from national news agency reports, according to Reuters.

Iranian technicians were said to be taking part in the escape of Bani-Sadr from the Bani-Sadr Palace in Tehran.

Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Masoud Rahnema, head of a left-wing opposition group, fled the country in July 1981, on board an Iranian plane. They now live in London.

Escaping acid evicts 5,000

Denver, Colorado (AP) - A railway wagon loaded with sulfuric acid spilled in a railway siding, sending a dangerous mustard-colored cloud over the city and forcing the evacuation of 5,000 people.

The acid spill occurred on a siding near a residential area. The cloud of acid gas was seen drifting over the city. The evacuation of 5,000 people was the largest in the city's history.

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THE SILENT SPORTS CAR R - E - T - U - R - N - S

BENTLEY MOTORS LIMITED - CREWE - CHESHIRE

The Guardian said of the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo that it is "almost indecently fast."

It travels from 0 to 60 mph in 7 seconds. It will travel from 60 to 90 just as quickly.

It will push you back in the seat even when accelerating through 100 mph. to its top speed in excess of 135 mph.

Such a remarkable performance is obtained by increasing the light alloy V8 engine's power output by 50% with a single turbocharger.

Consequently, Avon had to develop 235/70VR rated tyres specifically for the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo.

And a unique electronic knock sensor, which listens continually to the engine, was specially engineered and fitted to the car to prevent detonation.

Yet for all its increased power, the engine runs not one revolution faster and the traditional refinement of the car has not been compromised.

It is as quiet to travel in as a Bentley has ever been.

It is also as comfortable at 135 mph. as it is at 50.

To say the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo is rare is understatement. No more than 125 people in Britain will own one by the end of this year.

If it is standing still, you will recognise it by the famous radiator. This is the only Bentley ever to have its radiator painted the same colour as the body of the car.

It may also display discreet 'turbo' badges on the front wings. If not, rest assured, the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo will go just as fast without them.

Enthusiasts for the marque say this car truly reflects traditions created by Bentley at Le Mans, Brooklands and Montlhéry.

The makers simply state that in the Bentley Mulsanne Turbo, the Silent Sports Car returns.

SPECTRUM

When Michael White cancelled a £1.5m musical the day before its premiere, his instinct was based on 20 years of gambling

One in the i for a tastemaker

By Shirley Lowe

Michael White is not afraid of failure. Back in the early 1960s he survived six theatrical flops in a row: "I did them because I liked them and wanted to do them and not for commercial reasons", he says. Last year he successfully produced *The Pirates of Penzance* and *Annie*, but made dramatic losses on *Pass the Butter* and *The Understanding*. "Both plays lost a fortune", he observes cheerfully. "I've got good taste and judgment, but it's a fact of life that I'm not very good at business."

Now, his good taste and judgment are in question as he attempts to salvage a show from the shambles which was a highly publicised musical which closed before it opened at the revamped Piccadilly Theatre a couple of weeks ago. It cost the French backers £1,500,000 to transform the Piccadilly into a lavish, Laurence-style, late-night restaurant, serving up dinner, disco, drinks and a cabaret along with the 90-minute show. Michael White closed down and gave the staff their notice the day before the Royal Gala charity premiere.

"Oh, everyone keeps saying: 'Couldn't you see it coming? Couldn't you do something?'", he says. "Of course we could see it coming, but with 70 people involved, it's like being in an avalanche. There's nothing you can do about it."

He explains that the reason he didn't cancel until the very last minute, when Princess Anne was practically in her party frock, was because he had hoped, as show business people traditionally do, that it would get better, that everything would be all right on the night. But the final dress rehearsal confirmed what presenter White and producer David Astor had gloomily suspected: it was a disaster.

Ironically, those elements which had beguiled Michael White into the cabaret and catering trade in the first place, caused the fiasco. It was never intended to be the sort of popular glamour and spangle item which Raymond put on at the Windmill and Stringfellow is expected to offer us when he reopens the Talk of the Town. It had high artistic aspirations - "impressive and different", White said at the time - and involved choreographers from the Royal Ballet and Arturo Brachetti, a 23-year-old Italian mime

artist, much admired by society folk in Europe and New York.

It turned out to be pretentious and totally incomprehensible. "I can be interpreted as the individual or as a symbol of the inward eye", wrote a reporter, pluckily trying to define the meaning of the thing. Brachetti was not just the star, he was also the director - and he had never directed before. It has been reported that there was something of a communications problem during rehearsals: when the key creative people involved spoke to each other, they didn't agree; the language barrier between the admiring coterie surrounding Arturo, the boy wonder, and the English cast was insurmountable.

The scenery, props and costumes caused anxiety. They did not arrive from France until just before the show was scheduled to open, and then they did not work. A chariot fell apart, depositing Brachetti on his bottom. An exploding piano failed to explode. Some of the cast were stuck in doorways by their ludicrously large headgear and others were painfully slashed by the costumes made from mirrors. To make matters worse, it meandered on for three and a half hours, instead of the required 90 minutes, making it impossible to find time to serve dinner to all the bemused and hungry prospective customers.

Michael White is now in New York; he went there by way of the Caribbean, where he called in to see Jean-Marie Riviere, a French director who has worked with Brachetti in Paris. White hopes to persuade M. Riviere to direct Brachetti in a brand new show at the Piccadilly later this year. It is, he says, extremely likely that Riviere will accept or that the French backers will come up with another £1m, but after all that embarrassing publicity last month, he prefers to keep it all very vague. "I don't think, actually, that this has affected my reputation at all", he says. "One swallow doesn't make a summer, or words to that effect. It was a gamble. For that matter, every show is always a gamble."

He has been a gambling producer ever since he brought the Cambridge Footlights - an amateur revue - to the West End when he was only 25 and launched them with the first of his spectacular, starry parties. A few years



Michael White (above) believes that his failure with Arturo Brachetti (above right) has not harmed his reputation at all

later he put on *Oh! Calcutta!* and it was touch and go whether the police would close it down on the grounds of obscenity. In the end, they didn't and the crowds came in charabancs to marvel at the nudes and the rude words. He has produced such beautiful bad-taste offerings as the Clash's *Rude Boy*, John Waters's *Odorama* film *Polyester* (the audience were given bits of card to rub at appropriate moments) starring the grotesque Divine, and *The Rocky Horror Show*, a highly sophisticated romp about a transvestite Frankenstein.

His latest gamble, a movie called *Strangers With Candy*, is the marvel of the film industry. White made it in Los Angeles for only £50,000 on an act now/pay later basis. "It's a gamble because we haven't sold it to anyone yet", he says. Last year, he courageously backed Jerzy Skolimowski's *Moonlighting* with a personal bank loan. "I thought it was so good that everyone should have the chance to see it."

He also took on the unknown Comic Strip lot when Peter Richardson fell through his front door one day, and then spent a great deal of time and

effort phoning up anyone with influence, begging them to go along to Soho and see these very funny comedians in action. "Well, that paid off," he says. "They are now doing very well indeed and we're making films with them for Channel 4."

When he was in his early twenties, a successful child of the youthful 1960s, Michael White made one of those marvellously quotable remarks which have a habit of boomeranging right back at you, years later: "I go along with Sartre, who says people over 45 ought not to have any position," he said.

Now, here he is at 46, looking no more than 28, it's true, dressed in the rigger blue jeans, black jacket, black and white bow tie, correctly crumpled cotton-mac and muffer, tight black curly hair with, perhaps a hint of a tint. A man who has sat on the council of the Royal Court, the drama panel of the Arts Council. A person of position, no less. "Yes... well," he murmurs. He has one of those quiet, classless voices. "I sort of still feel that, in a way. Old people do rule the world, but

He has that vital blotting paper quality which soaks up a trend before it has set



Women like his youthful pleasure in the new and different

says. The Australian journalist Lyndall Hobbs, now working in Los Angeles, has been his constant companion for years and shares a photo frame with his children on his desk, but he is nearly always pictured flanked by at least two or three pretty girls with names like Davina or Sabrina or Koo.

"I get on with women because I like them," he says. What they like is his youthful pleasure in the new and different and fun - he took one girl to see the Police at Wembley and was as excited as all the other fans to be at a pop concert - as well as the glamorous backdrop his lifestyle provides for any hopeful girl about town.

His friends say that underneath that laconic, man-of-the-world manner Michael White is shy and unsure of himself and that is why he is always giving parties, surrounding himself with celebrities. He says that he does it because there is something quite interesting that makes them into a celebrity, isn't there? "Anyway, after a while you know so many celebrities that they just become friends - or acquaintances."

"What I enjoy most in life is the thrill of seeing a very good performance. It is quite rare," he quotes Brachetti: "Captivating - and clever..." and Robert Wilson's avant-garde piece, *Einstein on the Beach*. "One of the best things I've ever seen." In New York he is taping up *Torch Song Trilogy*, a gay Jewish play which he will present over here later this year. "It is so good it shocked my socks off."

One of his most exciting moments in the theatre, he says, was the first time he saw the Fina Bausch Performance Company in Germany. He brought them to England in association with Sadler's Wells and a girl in the Sadler's Wells publicity department says it was such an unexpected visual and aural treat (nasal, too, since there was real, spring-smelling turf laid on stage) that some people were storming out of the theatre in a rage while other people queued to get in.

That is the kind of stimulating controversy you rarely get in classical theatre, unless a producer like Michael White is prepared to gamble their reputation. And for that to happen, perhaps there has to be an / or two along the way.

Washington - "It was a magical childhood," said Honoria Donnelly, who grew up in the South of France in the 1920s in a world peopled by such expatriates as Hemingway, Fitzgerald and Dos Passos. "Every day was an event."

Mrs Donnelly was four years old when her parents, Sara and Gerald Murphy, headed for Europe from America to escape their oppressive families and to find what they termed cultural nourishment. They settled in the south of France in a seven-acre, 14-room Cap d'Antibes villa. The spot became a sort of port of call. Mrs Donnelly said, for artist and writers whose names are now legendary.

A quicksilver couple whom the poet Archibald MacLeish once described as "sort of a nexus with everything that was going on," the Murphys were generally credited with starting the summer season on the Riviera. They were portrayed in F. Scott Fitzgerald's *Tender is the Night* and became the subject of Calvin Tomkins's *Living Well is the Best Revenge*.

Now Mrs Donnelly, in collaboration with Richard N. Billings, has produced *Sara and Gerald: Villa America* and *After*, a memoir in which personal reminiscences by Mrs Donnelly alternate with a narrative by Billings culled from family journals and letters.

Mrs Donnelly and her husband, William, a speech writer in the Kennedy administration who wrote the foreword to the book, sat at home in McLean, Virginia, recently and talked about the book's beginnings.

For years, she, her husband and three children kept after her to write down the stories she had told at the dinner table: how Picasso mixed his paints with a long (fingernail) on the little finger of his right hand; how Hemingway taught her to clean fish; what

Jazz Age legends were in the making when the Murphys entertained on the Riviera

In the social swim at Villa America

had gone on at a fairy-tale party that Zelda and Scott Fitzgerald once gave for their daughter, Scottie.

Mrs Donnelly rummaged through some albums as she talked, and came out of faded photographs and from the words she spoke.

"Dorothy Parker had a cosy presence," she said. "Hemingway taught me not to be afraid. He was very gentle and had a quality that somehow made me want to please him; you wanted to do well in front of him. Picasso was funny; he would say

things with a completely deadpan expression, and at the beach he always wore a black tuxedo."

While the Murphys lived abroad, from 1921 until 1932, Honoria Murphy made 16 trans-Atlantic crossings. But, she said, at no time did she or her two younger brothers, Booth and Patrick, think of themselves as anything but Americans. "This," she said, "was because my father celebrated the Fourth of July each year and we would get the latest jazz from America and fly the American flag."

Gerald Murphy had an

unerring eye for shape and form and Sara Murphy an instinct for living and entertaining.

The Murphys painted set designs with Picasso for Diaghilev ballets, a young pianist, Arthur Rubinstein, played for them in their Paris apartment, and their villa was a magnet not only for the American colony in Paris but for such as Monty Woolley, Cole Porter and Cocteau. Cocktails were a ritual presided over by Murphy. Philip Barry, the playwright, once told him: "Gerald, you look as though you're saying mass."

But the fairy tale came to a tragic end. In 1929, Patrick contracted tuberculosis, and the Murphys' last years in Europe were spent at sanatoriums in search of a cure. Booth died in 1935 of meningitis, at the age of 16. Two years later, Patrick died, also at 16. After Booth's death, Mr Murphy wrote to Fitzgerald, "Life itself has stepped in now and blundered, scarred and destroyed."

The friendships and correspondence with the Hemingways, the Fitzgeralds and the MacLeishes endured long after the Murphys returned to the United States, where Murphy took over the family business, the Mark Cross Company.

When Murphy died in 1964 at the age of 76, Archibald MacLeish chose the inscription for his gravestone, turning to King Lear. It says, "Ripeness is all." Sara Murphy died 11 years later. She is buried next to her husband in East Hampton, their last home. The inscription on her gravestone had been chosen by him before his death. From Thomas Camplon, it reads, "And she made all of light." "When mother saw it for the first time," Mrs Donnelly said, "she cried."

Barbara Gamarekian
© New York Times



Gerald, Sara and their children on the beach at Cap d'Antibes, where they began the shift from winter to summer holidays

Anyone for a bike-ride up the M1?

Not a day seems to pass without someone setting off to walk to the North Pole, run across the Himalayas or cross the Atlantic in a hip bath. But for those readers who may have missed the departure of some of the more interesting expeditions now afoot, I provide a short check-list.

Disco Dance to the North Pole

A group of unemployed youngsters from Streatham aim to become the first people to disco dance to the North Pole. They are tremendously fit, having trained every night for the last three years, and don't see any problems ahead. "It'll be cold, of course," says spokesbabe Kevin, "but you keep really warm doing disco dancing, and the snow and ice won't make much difference. It gets pretty freezing in Streatham, too, you know. If there is a problem, it will be transporting all the disco gear - sound system, light show, etc. - but we've got a good roadie. At least it will prove that young people still have initiative."

Water Ski Across the Atlantic

Bert Randles of Miami believes that nobody has ever water-skied across the Atlantic going west to east, and aims to do it when the weather gets better. The initial problem was in finding someone who would tow him, but he now reckons he can make use of a cargo ship doing a scheduled run, and hang on behind, well out of reach of the propellers.

"OK, so there's always a chance I might fall off, especially if I get tired," Bert admits.

NIROFOVER Miles Kingdon

"And the ship will get tired of turning round to pick me up again. But the way I see it, there'll always be another one along in a day or two. It gets cold at nights in the Atlantic, I believe, so I'll be wearing a fur-lined pair of swimming shorts and really thick water-proof socks. The one thing I worry about is that when I make landfall in Europe, I'll have to go through immigration, and there really isn't much place a water-skier can keep a passport about his person. I reckon I'll have to bluff my way through."

The Highest Cocktail Party in The World

Lord Lichfield and the most beautiful women in the world, who have represented Britain at almost every event, whether they got an invitation or not, now intend to stage the highest cocktail party in the world. The present record, they believe, is held by a British Embassy reception in uptown La Paz, Bolivia. The main problems at high altitude come from the fact that muller wine boils at a very low temperature and that in cocktails the cherry freezes to the side of the glass.

Great Disused Railways of The World

A new series being planned by the BBC, to follow the success of their previous railways series, in which - among other delights - Michael Wood will walk the length of the mythical Inca railway through the Andes and Terry Wogan will explore the legendary

Dublin Underground. This latter is believed to have had three circle lines, none of which met at any point.

Sponsored Paddle Through the Brazilian Rain Forests

The rain forests of South America have been crossed often enough, but never before by four old age pensioners from Morecambe. Wearing knotted handkerchiefs on their heads and with rolled up trousers, they intend to wade up the rain forests as far as they can go, or

until they run out of hot Bovril, the makers of which are sponsoring the trip.

"We've heard as how there are some funny things lurking around in the water here," says spokesbabe Brian. "All I can say is that there are some bloody funny things lurking in Morecambe Bay, mostly thrown in the water at Blackpool, and we're ready for anything."

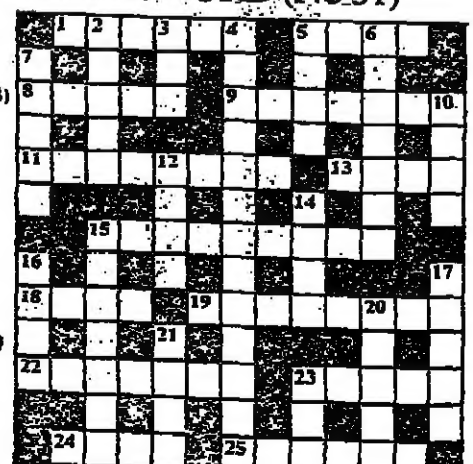
Bicycling Down the M1

Ernie Jones set off from Leeds last Thursday in an attempt to become the first man to bicycle the wrong way down the M1 at night. He has not been heard from since.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 31)

ACROSS
1 Dormant (6)
2 Blow (4)
3 Dixerious (5)
4 Cold compress (3,4)
5 Wire message (8)
6 Move quickly (4)
7 Mature state (9)
8 Prayer leader (4)
9 Vehicle (8)
10 Investigation (7)
11 Lengthwise (5)
12 Gun (4)
13 Bird (6)

DOWN
1 Take unlawfully (5)
2 New York time (1,1,1)
3 Humanitarian (13)
4 Expelled air (4)
5 Limp (7)
6 Ill-humoured (5)
7 Antelope (4)
8 Larva (4)
9 Having life (4)
10 Not professional (7)
11 Record (4)
12 Brown (5)



SOLUTION TO No 30
ACROSS: 1 Pedestrians 9 Extinct 10 Liger 11 Ere 13 Tore 16 Fish 17 Rocket 18 Nasty 20 Lows 21 Birme 22 Runt 23 Tsr 25 Spa 28 Charn
DOWN: 2 Enter 3 EPNS 4 Toie 5 Idle 6 Neglige 7 Beaten track 8 Orchestrate 12 Refor 14 Cry 15 Scrimp 19 Sunbath 20 Let 24 Scour 25 Smut 26 Arts 27 Dash

THE TIMES DIARY

Just not critic

Derek Parker, until recently chairman of the Society of Authors, has been sacked as book reviewer for ITV's teletext service, Oracle, for reviewing a book of his own. Parker admits that it was he, under the pseudonym William Blanchford, who supplied Granada with what he claims to be the "secret" memoirs of the nineteenth-century courtesan, Cornelia. Parker's *bona fides* having been challenged in *The Sunday Times*, officials at Oracle became suspicious when Parker contributed a warm review of the book. Parker says: "I suppose it was always likely someone would find out. I only meant the review as a mild in-joke. William Blanchford was the name of my maternal grandfather."

Logarithms?

With donnish understatement, Richard Maund, a Cambridge maths lecturer, says he found writing Mozart's music "difficult". The authenticity of his efforts can be judged at tonight's performance of Mozart's *Requiem* by the Academy of Ancient Music at the Barbican. Maund, a keen viol player, has tried to disentangle Mozart's own unfinished work from that of Süssmayr, to whom its completion was entrusted by the composer's widow. Though most of the vocal part and bass figures were annotated by Mozart, Maund had to supply most of the Amen fugue, for which Mozart had written only 16 bars.

Scotched

John Mortimer has upset his old Oxford college, Brasenose, with his description of his Roman Law tutor, Sonner, in *Clinging to the Wreckage*. Mortimer describes Sonner as "a mountainous old man who drank a bottle of whisky a day". Particularly inappropriate, the Brasenose magazine notes caustically, since Sonner drank little whisky and always so much diluted that it was "very easy for his butler to syphon off part of the contents of every bottle in his cellar and fill them up with water". The butler's deceptions were discovered only after Sonner, mistaking doors on the train, had tumbled to his death on the tracks outside Didcot. The college, the magazine records regretfully, made the mistake of buying up the old man's whisky.

Bleak pudding

Manchester is having trouble finding a candidate to take part in a black pudding eating contest at Euston station on Thursday. Campaigners from neighbouring areas of Cheshire, Lancashire and Merseyside are preparing for the feast, part of an exhibition to promote tourism in the North-west. The glorious mixture of pig's blood and oatmeal is said to have originated in Manchester, but though four locals volunteered, all have since cried off. The Greater Manchester Council spokesman tells me: "There are a lot of red faces here at the moment, but no one else steps forward I might have to - and I can't stand the stuff."

Double trouble

There is a snag to the new scheme designed to stop unwanted junk mail dropping through your letterbox. A colleague who registered with the Mailing Preference Service and asked them to kill his junk post has received, within a few days, two identical acknowledgements bearing the message: "We would like to remind you that it may be up to three months before your request has been actioned by all subscribers to the scheme."

Flour power

Saudi Arabia is determined to grow its own wheat, according to Bob Bergland, a former United States Agriculture Secretary, even though it may cost more than five times as much as airfreighted grain from the United States. "It is a matter of national security with them," Bergland says. "They want the wheat, no matter what the price. They will be growing it in Saudi Arabia. It would be like trying to grow wheat in Phoenix." So madly expensive is the scheme, indeed, that already several American farming companies, as well as French and German ones, are looking into it.

To the rescue

Fairly Allday Marine pushed the boat out for the Victory '83 naming ceremony at Hamble during the week. The acknowledgements at the back of the programme give thanks: "For the Victory Wine, for the Victory Cocktail... for the Beer, for the Champagne, for the Rum, for the Victory Cake" and lastly "St John Ambulance for First Aid."

Disorient Express

Ray McVay will not be pleased to learn that someone else knows what he used his American Express card for last month. His account was erroneously sent to a PHScribe, but American Express were unbothered. "It's the merchant's stuff," their public relations director said, without a hint of shame.

Tesco supermarkets decorated with the full achievement of the arms of Tesco, which include baggers as symbols of good housekeeping. Also on the boxes appears the surprising legend: "Made in USSR". I wonder whether there is any point in wondering about this?

PHS

Where are today's action men?

by Edward Heath

Faced with the world economic crisis, the Western governments have either delayed the necessary action or preferred to pass the buck to each other. This is true in all three of the principal tasks facing them in the field of international economic policy today: to counter deflation; to stabilise exchange rates; and to maintain confidence in the commercial banking system.

Many, including our own Chancellor of the Exchequer, now concede that economic expansion by some governments is essential for a sustained upturn in investment, output and employment.

Yet the British Government looks to the Germans and Americans to initiate the expansion; the Germans look to the Americans and the Japanese; the Americans wait for the reduction of their budget deficit and for the allies; and the Japanese wait for everyone else.

This is a prescription for further depression. Simultaneous and coordinated expansion is needed by those countries with lower rates of inflation and adequate control over the public finances. The only decisive obstacle here is the United States budget deficit. If that can be brought under greater control, the United States, Britain, Germany and Japan should be in a position to expand together.

When it is no longer possible to pass the buck, the excuses begin. Action to stimulate growth would be inflationary, we are told, even though we are now in the most deflationary situation since the 1930s, with

spare industrial capacity and unemployment at record levels everywhere.

Then we are told that the financial markets will scupper any attempt at economic expansion, having been taught by monetarist governments to believe that expansion inevitably goes into inflation rather than output. If they have been so taught, then they can be untaught or retrained. Indeed, those governments with the best credentials as monetarists who now realize the need for expansion are likely to be the most credible and effective in this process of re-education.

Successful expansion requires more stable exchange rates. The present wild swings are a strong disincentive to investment and trade. Yet neither the US nor Britain has been prepared to work out a system of coordinated monetary, fiscal and exchange rate policies to preempt damaging and unjustifiably large swings in parities.

The banking crisis has been met no more decisively. The Brandt Commission, among others, concluded as early as December 1979, before interest rates and oil prices had risen to their record heights, that the Western commercial banks were becoming severely over-extended in many developing countries. Nothing was done about this until Mexico was on the verge of financial collapse last August - three years later.

The contrast between the inertia of governments today and the speed with

which they created a new world economic order after the war is striking. The conference at Bretton Woods, which set up the principal institutions of this order, lasted 22 days.

From the moment General Marshall first proposed his plan for the economic recovery of Europe, it took only three weeks for the British and the French to accept it, and only 11 months for the Europeans and the Americans to agree on a comprehensive four-year scheme of action.

The European Communities were no less rapid in their creation. The treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Community - the first great act of reconciliation between France and Germany after centuries of conflict - took only 11 months to conclude. The European Economic Community was created less than two years after the conference of Foreign Ministers at Messina in June 1955, where it had been formally proposed.

These remarkable creative political acts, in which wholly new institutions and systems of international order were launched by a mere handful of meetings, starkly highlight the irrelevance of the plethora of ministerial conferences and summits which litter today's international agenda, but achieve next to nothing. What is needed are binding agreements, not empty promises; adequate time to reach agreements, rather than two-day media festivals; and the willingness to face up to collective responsibility, rather than to pass the buck.

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The Times Portrait: Jonathan Aitken



branch of the ill-fated Sister Walker. Now, Aitken Hume, the financial services company which he and Timothy control, is a stock market favourite, and one in which Aitken (English), the private family company behind the 16.7 per cent largest single stake in TV-am, has a considerable share.

These holdings have led outsiders to believe that it is the breadth of Aitken's financial interests, and their dependence upon the Arabs, that may provoke the wrath of the Independent Broadcasting Authority.

Michael Deskin, the programme controller, and target of Anna Ford's talk of treachery at the time of Jay's fall, and Kevin Sim, the features editor, are, with Aitken, descendants of the generation of young programme-makers brought into ITV by Donald Baverstock in the 1960s. The Baverstock school promotes intense, almost masonic loyalty to one another. Baverstock himself flatly refuses to discuss Aitken with newspapers, except to say: "He is still a very good friend."

Aitken's greatest success so far, then, has not been his boardroom

coup, but his ability to project the dramatic of Camden Lock as a straightforward conflict between the lofty and distant pretensions of Jay and "the Famous Five" and the realities of broadcasting. In fact, the greater battle has only just begun, and it is a battle, not with Anna Ford, but with the IBA over the conditions of the franchise which brought TV-am into being.

It was significant that one of Aitken's first statements when he took over as chief executive was to paraphrase his predecessor's famous pronouncement and declare: "TV-am has a mission to entertain."

His message was underlined by the appointment of Greg Dyke as the station's new editor-in-chief yesterday. Dyke may be a man with impeccable serious television credentials - he has produced *Weekend World* - but he has been selected for his creation of *The Six O'Clock Show* for LWT, a frothy down-market pop show which would go down well in prime time in the downtown Los Angeles, and resists a million miles away from the TV-am staff labelled "Jay-break".

So while the station may well have such a mission to entertain, what it certainly has not is a franchise to pursue it.

TV-am was set up to be a news and current affairs station. It could be that re-run of Tom and Jerry would give it the audiences to make it viable - or, put another way, provide a service which the public would want to watch in considerable numbers - but this is not what the guardians of broadcasting taste in the House of Commons have decided.

The prospect arises, therefore, of the authority stripping TV-am of its franchise because it has failed to meet its broadcasting obligations, and it is a prospect serious enough to merit deep discussion in Camden Lock.

"According to one leading member of the TV-am camp the question the IBA may have to face is simple: 'Would it be willing to show 400 people out of work because more viewers have decided to tune in to TV-am?'"

In other words, TV-am's down market plunge has a double-pronged purpose: to win the viewers and advertising revenue which, with a bout of cost-cutting and possibly redundancies, will make the station financially viable. And to gain rapidly such a large audience that the IBA could not be seen to take the station off the air without a public outcry.

Recent traumas apart, there are many waiting in the wings for a chance of a crack at the breakfast slot. ITN, which desperately wanted the franchise, has been vocal in making it known behind the scenes that it is willing to enter into partnership with TV-am over news coverage.

Many of the losers in the original battle for the breakfast franchise feel that even with audiences of around 400,000 it would still be possible to make money out of the medium. If the IBA were to tire of TV-am's turmoil, it could easily turn to the Pearson Longman consortium which ran Jay's close second for the franchise and then nearly turned the experience of making the bid into expanding the film and television group Goldcrest.

What has pushed TV-am into its early crisis is not just the paucity of its audience but the conspicuous excess of the Camden Lock studios and their operating costs. The colour supplements may have ogled over the fancy architecture of Camden Lock but many of TV-am's backers were appalled when they finally walked through the door to encounter the futuristic station describing the passage of the sun from east to west.

Aitken has surmounted one crisis to face another. One crumb of comfort for him lies in the fact that should the IBA take the ultimate sanction against the station it will be damning itself as much as Camden Lock. The IBA, as much as Aitken, needs TV-am to prosper, and still save its face.

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CND v MoD: the next round

As Joan Ruddock, CND's chairman, flies out to the United States for a lecture tour, and Michael Heseltine recovers from his visit to the Berlin Wall, both sides face the question of where they go next in the nuclear debate.

For CND, which has taken something of a bashing from Mr Heseltine since his appointment as Defence Secretary three months ago, the numbers on the streets of Scotland and by-ways of Berkshire were heartening, but still leave the battle to be won. For Mr Heseltine, the problem of sustaining the Government's campaign is, if anything, worse.

The most significant of the weekend's events may not in the end be the 60,000 to 70,000 people CND turned out in well disciplined demonstrations. Rather it may be President Reagan's announcement of the abandonment of the immediate "zero option", and the much smaller number of perhaps 2,000 campaigners who turned up on Thursday, before the human chain, to blockade Greenham Common and the Burghfield nuclear weapons factory.

President Reagan's proposal to allow limited numbers of missiles on each side brings us one step closer to the certainty that, whatever the outcome of the Geneva disarmament talks, there will be at least some cruise missiles stationed at

Greenham by December. And CND's small groups of blockaders, who knew they risked arrest, showed that there is an increasing, if still small, number of people prepared to take action against the missiles if they come.

Burghfield may not have been much of a test. No organized effort was made to get the workforce in. The factory was to work only half the day, and few workers attempted to run the blockade. At Greenham Common, Thames Valley police showed that if CND and the women campaigners can train for non-violent direct action, so can the police, with a new tactic of peeling back the seated ranks of demonstrators to allow 17 coaches carrying 800 construction and military personnel into and out of the base.

The Burghfield blockade was, however, an important psychological boost to the blockaders, who will be out again at the Upper Heyford USAF base in May. The prospect of demonstrators equipped with walkie-talkies pursuing the huge cruise missile convoys round the countryside or awaiting their return to base after an exercise is not one that the authorities can relish.

Not that such tactics are by any means the only shot in CND's armoury. The peace movement, of which CND is only a part, is

overflying with ideas for campaigning that involve far less commitment than risking prison.

CND itself has its "peace canvass", in which members take the issue on to people's doorsteps as though a general election was already under way. Its national "public education" advertising campaign should start shortly. Within the movement ideas such as all members withdrawing their National Savings on one day are being canvassed.

Cheques that British Telecom computers cannot process are being designed as a protest against its work at Greenham, and more pressure may well be put on local councils and individuals to boycott companies involved in weapon construction.

The difficulty with all these and other ideas will be ensuring media coverage, and avoiding dissipation of effort into too many ideas at once, in a movement that has little central control.

Mr Heseltine's problem is not unrelated. While the peace movement is a dynamic campaign, he is essentially defending a static position.

Everything he says is no longer news. Gimmicks have to be found - visiting the Berlin Wall, stomping round Greenham Common in a

hard hat.

His more serious difficulty is how to get the intellectual and hard-headed arguments that justify cruise and Trident across. The opinion polls show a huge middle ground that the Government needs to win - the 30 per cent to 40 per cent who say they want Britain to keep a nuclear capability, but then say they do not want cruise and Trident.

Already some of his advisers are wondering whether heaping abuse on the peace movement - "woolly minds in woolly hats", "naive", "reckless" and hints that CND is somehow a sinister left-wing front - is going to convince that middle ground which sees the need for nuclear defence but has real fears about the means by which it is achieved, and about the apparently unending growth of weapons.

All it may be doing is convincing the converted, and leaving the middle-ground doubters wondering whether the Government really has a case for the new weapons.

It was a senior Cabinet colleague of Mr Heseltine's who once lamented that it took three minutes to convince someone of the unilateralist argument, and 20 to persuade them of the need for nuclear defence and multilateral negotiations. Mr Heseltine somehow has to find that 20 minutes - perhaps through the debate with CND that he has so far refused.

Nicholas Timmins

Geoffrey Smith

Privately, a Tory back-peddalling

Sir Geoffrey Howe has been in the vanguard of those Cabinet ministers calling for some privatization of the welfare state. Last July he made a notable speech in Cambridge suggesting that it was time to consider "how far private provision and individual choice can supplement or in some cases possibly replace the role of government in health, social security and education."

Last Wednesday in Hemel Hempstead he set out deliberately to carry forward that debate. But there were important differences. He said nothing that contradicted any of his remarks in Cambridge, but the omissions were suggestive. Last July he had spoken favourably of a system of charging for publicly provided services, saying that "in some cases charges might be a preliminary to some form of private sector involvement". There was nothing specific about charges last week. At Cambridge he had referred hopefully to the possibility of school vouchers and student loans. Neither received a mention last week.

Above all, the tone of the two speeches was different. He was just as enthusiastic last week as he has ever been about the value of private health care and private education. But he spoke of them more as the handmaidens than as rivals of the public sector: "more private provision in these fields lessens the burden on limited resources".

He even spoke with pride of the additional resources devoted by the Government to the health service and to improving social security benefits. While expressing confidence in the scope for savings from administrative changes that stop well short of the more radical measures at which he was hinting earlier.

It can hardly have been an accident that Sir Geoffrey did not get round to mentioning school vouchers and student loans last week. There has been opposition to both at significant levels within the party. The education policy committee under Lord Beloff has reported unanimously against vouchers. The Conservative backbench education committee under Sir William van Straubenzee has come down against vouchers and loans. The critics are not without support in the Cabinet - from the Tories and the Liberal Democrats.

It is now highly unlikely that there will be any commitment to student loans in the manifesto. A large question mark hangs over the idea of vouchers, though it is just possible that there might be a promise to experiment in this field. In general there seems to be a greater recognition of the practical difficulties

ies presented by some of the proposals for social privatization.

The point at issue is not whether private education, private medicine and private pension schemes are desirable. No Conservative would doubt the case for private provision in the social field continuing and probably expanding. The critical question is whether it is necessary for any government to do more than simply allow this to happen. Should there be changes within the public sector to encourage the operation of market forces and stimulate demand for private provision?

This is not an issue on which it is wise for Conservatives to take a doctrinal stand. It would be absurd to suggest that the demand for private health care, private pensions and private schools is not affected by what is on offer in the state systems. The relative size of the public and private sectors in all these fields can be influenced by government policies, and it would not be unreasonable for a Conservative government to act in accordance with its own philosophy.

But if its actions are governed only by its philosophy it is asking for trouble. Any changes would have to meet tests not just of principle but of practice. They would have to take account of what is already happening: no government starts with a clean slate. They would therefore have to be effective within a politically acceptable period of time - which means within the lifetime of a parliament for any highly contentious measure - and would have to be capable of being implemented without too much upheaval.

One of the principal reasons why vouchers and student loans have been losing Conservative friends has been the growing realization that for quite some time they would be more likely to cost than to save money. It is better to appreciate that school vouchers and student loans last week. There has been opposition to both at significant levels within the party. The education policy committee under Lord Beloff has reported unanimously against vouchers. The Conservative backbench education committee under Sir William van Straubenzee has come down against vouchers and loans. The critics are not without support in the Cabinet - from the Tories and the Liberal Democrats.

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Roger Scruton

Benn, really just another Benito

Mr Benn is not the only one to use the word "fascist" as a term of abuse for those who are unconvinced by the theory or practice of socialism. Almost everyone on the right (to use another indiscriminate label) is likely to be faced by the following argument. You believe, b, c and d. At least some fascists believed a, b and c. Ergo you are a fascist. Since fascism is evil, you too are evil. In Mrs Thatcher's case, a, b, and c are the ethic of work, the values of the family, and national sovereignty. They might have been love, life and happiness for all that the argument shows.

Such is the logic of Mr Benn. And it is a logic which has enormous appeal for those who have swallowed the myth that fascism is the enemy of modern civilization, and socialism (including communism) its friend. It is proof of the good manners of the right that it seldom replies in kind; but there comes a point where good manners have to be set aside.

Fascism was a system of government introduced into Italy by Mussolini. It has something in common with the falangism introduced by Franco into Spain; it also led to an alliance with Hitler. As a result, the term "fascism" has come to denote three very different systems of government, and is used as a term of abuse largely by those who regard it as a name for the mass hysteria which led to Hitler's crimes.

Hitler's regime in fact called itself "national socialism". It had very little in common with the regimes of Mussolini and Franco, other than the fact of massive popular support. This popular support has provoked the Communist Party - an elite organization generally incapable of persuading the masses of people spontaneously to follow it - into pouring vitriolic abuse on fascism in all its forms. But this should not blind us to the fact that the actual aims of Soviet communism have coincided very closely with those of Hitler: control from above; a command structure throughout the economy, and throughout civil life; absorption of all institutions into those of the state; destruction by whatever means, however unscrupulous, of all opposition; the control of thought, feeling, hope, fear and ambition through propaganda.

The difference between the two is fairly summarized in their names: one calls itself national socialism, the other internationalism. Hence the first has been a little more selective in its choice of enemy. It is vitally necessary for this kind of regime to create a myth of the "enemy". For national socialism the enemy consisted in those within the state who did not belong to - and who "therefore" secretly worked to destroy - the nation. For international socialism the enemy was a "world-wide conspiracy, whose power-base was the 'bourgeois' class, i.e. everyone from capitalist to kulak. In each case the enemy enjoyed the same fate.

It is, I believe, extremely confusing to apply the term fascism equally to national socialism and to the Mediterranean ideas of authoritative government espoused by Mussolini and Franco. Of course, there are common features, and common dangers. But these should not be allowed to obscure the very real differences.

The essential feature of Mussolini's fascism was the corporation. The entire economic activity of the state was to be organized into corporations, subordinate to the state and answerable to it.

These corporations would be composed of syndicates, representing the interests of workers, employers and professionals. Through the complex process of representation, all grievances would be removed, and conflicts resolved, within the corporation. Hence, if the syndicates - such as the trade managers - performed their function, no other form of representation would be necessary. Government could be carried on by a small elite of dedicated professionals. Unlike national socialism, fascism did not set out to destroy autonomous institutions, and attempted to reconcile its belief in a command economy with a measure of free association at every level of society.

All very naive, of course, but remarkably similar to the political philosophy of Mr Benn, and very different from anything that has been advocated or pursued by Mrs Thatcher. Unlike Mr Benn and the fascists, Mrs Thatcher has perceived that trade unions are not normally representative of the interests of their members, that representation cannot, in general, occur outside strong parliamentary institutions resistant to rapid constitutional change, and that the law exists precisely to curtail the power of corporations, so that the individual grievance may be heard, and the individual life find its purpose.

Fascism in Italy was doomed by the alliance with national socialism. In Spain a similar system of government escaped destruction, and provided one of the more flexible forms of authoritarian control. Although imposed by military force, it was able to evolve to the point where parliamentary democracy could be initiated along with the constitutional monarchy. It provided such valuable support to it. We should take comfort from the example. It shows that, if Mr Benn's philosophy ever does gain wide acceptance, we might yet recover from its imposition.

Bennite fascism therefore holds out a promise that neither national nor international socialism has been able to fulfil. If we have to choose between these three evils, then no doubt we should vote for Mr Benn. Far better, however, to remain with Mrs Thatcher.

The author is Editor of The Salisbury Review.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

DISARMING SIGNALS

The various anti-nuclear demonstrations in Britain and other west European countries over the weekend, Mr Gromyko's press conference on Saturday and the responses from Mr Francis Pym and other Nato ministers have all contributed in their very different ways to the new war of nerves on disarmament that is being conducted between the Soviet Union and the West. The outcome will be critical for the Geneva negotiations. There will be agreement there only if both sides believe that the other is ultimately prepared to reach a settlement and if neither side believes that it can get what it wants without a settlement.

This means that the prospects for Mr Reagan's new initiative last week on intermediate range missiles will depend not simply on the merits of the proposal but also on the signals that accompany it. The signals that the West should be sending should all be indicating steadiness of purpose. It is necessary to convey a genuine readiness to negotiate; the United States would fail to impress both the Soviet Union and its European allies if it allowed its initiative to appear to be no more than another move in the propaganda war. But it is no less important to make it clear that American negotiators will not be pushed by tides of public sentiment from one position to another in the desperate search for any agreement. The more it is evident that if there is no agreement then the West can and will install the cruise and Pershing missiles, the better chance there will be of a settlement.

If this strategy is pursued the response to Mr Gromyko should be critical but calm. There was never the slightest chance that the Soviet leaders would respond to Mr Reagan's proposal for an interim arrangement, short of the zero option, with an immediate

expression of delight. They intend to negotiate as toughly as the West should. What matters more than the particular criticisms expressed by Mr Gromyko is the readiness to take up Mr Reagan's suggestion that the Geneva negotiations should resume earlier than previously intended.

That is a favourable signal from Moscow. In return, most Nato spokesmen have sent back the right signal by not becoming too indignant over Mr Gromyko's rejection. To have reacted otherwise would not only have been to read too much into his remarks, but might also have given the impression that the West was quite ready to have an excuse for not negotiating seriously.

There was one comment of Mr Gromyko's, however, that the United States should take note of. That was his rebuke of Mr Reagan for using undiplomatic language when he referred to the Soviet Union as an "evil empire" in a speech last month to a group of American clergymen in Florida. It is not that it is improper or unfair to be beastly to the Soviet Union. It is rather that to be beastly in what have been widely judged to be extravagant terms shortly before launching a major disarmament initiative is poor tactics. To some people that suggests a lack of genuine interest in a settlement. To others it implies an attempt to compensate for the weakness of the West's negotiating position by rhetorical overkill.

There is no reason to believe that either of those impressions would be correct. Not for the first time, the President was probably simply letting himself go without thought of the wider audience. The West's negotiating position is not a weak one unless it is assumed that the strength of public opinion in Europe to the new missiles is such that the United States would not be able

to site any of them in western Europe even if there was no agreement at Geneva. That is the impression that the anti-nuclear movements would wish to give.

They have managed to attract a good many people to their various demonstrations over the weekend. This confirms that there is still some strong popular feeling over the missiles. But is it popular feeling that is likely to be politically effective? For that to be so, the protests would have to weaken the resolve of governments, make it physically impossible for the missiles to be installed, or so arouse public opinion that it would become politically impossible for any democratically elected government to proceed.

There is no sign that the anti-nuclear movements would be able to achieve any of those purposes. In Britain there is still a majority opposed to having any cruise missiles here, but it is by no means impossible for the Government to win the battle for public opinion before the end of the year provided that it remembers that the people whom it needs principally to convince are those who are opposed to unilateral nuclear disarmament but who are none the less not persuaded of the need for cruise. The opinion polls show that there are a good many people who come into this category.

All governments in the west should also be fortified by the experience of Chancellor Kohl in winning reelection in Germany without weakening his position on disarmament. There is no reason for governments to be too scared of public opinion provided that it is made clear to the people of Europe, as it should be to the Soviet Union, that the United States is negotiating with every intention of reaching a reasonable settlement. For that the right signals have to be sent, keeping the temperature cool while the nerve remains steady.

THE CUTTING-OUT OF THE KEREN

As a feat of naval impudence, the singeing of Jim Slater's beard may rank beside Drake's singeing of the more extensive growth sported by King Philip of Spain, or with the exploits of Cornwallis or Keyes. Whether the dash and despatch shown in the seizure of the HMS Keren was wisely exercised in the minefields of maritime labour relations remains to be seen. The National Union of Seamen has put up a deafening barrage in reply to the assault, but seamen all over the world may be inclined to think twice about striking over an issue which has few direct implications elsewhere.

The merchant navy is still struggling with the worst recession in maritime trade for 50 years and the numbers of British ships and jobs at sea have declined sharply as a result. There are now well below 1,000 vessels trading under the red ensign, and the number of qualified seamen looking for work has risen to a record 3,500. The union showed in a successful strike two years ago that it could still bring heavy industrial pressure to bear on the owners, but its capacity to damage the national economy is much less than it used to be.

The case of HMS Keren is an exceptional one. She and her

civilian crew were requisitioned for the Falklands campaign and then released to the North Sea ferry service again. But the Royal Navy has recently bought her for further use in the South Atlantic, and had entered negotiations for her to be under the management of the former owners, with the existing crew. During the war, the latter were paid at the rates they had received at home, with a bonus for war service. Rates for ordinary deepwater service are rather lower than for ferry service, and there is less time off.

Since the ship's new career was to last for the foreseeable future, without the special circumstances that existed during the fighting, the Navy wanted to pay to be at the usual rate for such work. The union objected to the crew having to suffer a drop in pay.

For different work under a different owner, there was no reason why the crew should continue to receive the same rates of pay. As owner, the Navy seems on the face of it to have had every right to make a change of plan when it proved difficult to reach agreement on the arrangement originally intended. The expense of sustaining the Falklands Islands in the long run is too high for there to be any case for incurring unnecessary costs.

But whatever the Navy's

rights, the clandestine seizure of the ship risked stirring up feelings which are generally better left at rest. Trade union susceptibilities about the use of the armed forces to influence the outcome of a labour dispute or negotiation are long-standing and understandable. It may become necessary in some circumstances, to preserve essential service or public order, but it is prudent to resort to it only when the need is urgent. The negotiations between the Blue Star Line and the unions have been conducted too much out of the public eye for it to be possible to judge whether the union was being deliberately obstructive, or merely seeking to reach the best terms realistically obtainable. It is claimed that a shortage of ships has meant soldiers having to stay in the Falklands beyond their term. Clearly it is operationally desirable to have efficient arrangements to bring troops home on leave. The Navy was reclaiming its own property, and there must be an overriding national interest in the armed forces not being denied possession of their property by an industrial dispute. But the goodwill of the merchant navy, which was so important in the Falklands campaign, is not something to be jeopardized without good reason.

If the law is to be changed to deprive the human being of just protection during its first two weeks of life, the change be shamelessly enacted, not insinuated by falsifying legal history and our common law.

Yours faithfully,
J.M. FINNIS,
Reader in Law,
University College,
Oxford,
March 21.

West and Russia in arms balance

From Professor Michael Pentz and others

Sir, We write to welcome your editorial recognition (March 25) that in the present stage of the East-West confrontation, Western security depends on increasing rather than reducing security on the Soviet side.

It has too long been regarded as axiomatic that we are somehow safer if the Russians are guessing about Western capabilities and intentions. In present circumstances, when the greatest danger of nuclear war is perhaps that it might result from an accident or miscalculation, uncertainty is a major cause of insecurity.

In this context we regard President Reagan's plan to develop "super-weapons" to destroy missiles in space as being not only technically unworkable but also politically destabilising in the extreme. To the extent that they are believed to be capable of functioning they will be a menace to our security. We fear, also, that their development will make it harder, if not impossible, to reach any agreement on arms control or reduction. It will increase the risks of any future confrontation.

We believe the President has embarked upon this dangerous path in the hope of securing some short-term political gains within the United States. May we express the hope that his Nato allies will try to convince him that he has much more to lose in terms of European confidence?

Yours sincerely,
M.J. PENTZ, Chairman,
FOCUS, Vice-Chairman,
CHRISTOPHER MEREDITH,
Honorary Secretary,
Scientists Against Nuclear Arms,
112 Newport Road,
New Bradwell,
Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire,
March 26.

Post-coital pill

From Mr J.M. Finnis

Sir, Your Social Services Correspondent today (March 21) reports a legal opinion that "post-coital birth control will be lawful, and judged by the courts as contraception rather than abortion, up to the maximum period of implantation". The author of the opinion is said to believe that a "fertilized egg" is not a child before implantation but becomes a child upon implantation.

Such a belief would be as foreign to common speech as to science or reason. But it is not more strange than his reported belief that a woman carrying an unimplanted embryo does not have "carriage" and cannot miscarry (even after an ectopic pregnancy?). Or than his belief that there can be conception after conception (a belief made the more absurd by the testimony of baby practitioners' own descriptions of "human conception in vitro").

The law on these matters was truthfully expressed by Glanville Williams in 1958: "... English law regards any interference with pregnancy, however early it may take place, as criminal, unless for therapeutic reasons. The foetus is a human life to be protected by the criminal law from the moment when the ovum is fertilized".

By 1978, Professor Williams was saying that there is "no reason" why the courts should not adopt the legal opinion now reported by your Social Services Correspondent (an opinion which all agree finds no support in the Abortion Act 1967). But he left his startling change of view unrecorded and unexplained, remarking simply that "no one who uses or fits MIPs (intra-uterine devices) supposes that they are illegal". Neither he nor anyone else has given any reason to doubt that his earlier statement accurately expressed both the law and the law's solid rationale. There is in fact very substantial legal and medico-legal authority for his earlier view, with which even the Lane committee report in 1974 agreed. To set against that weight of authority and reason there is nothing save some very recent practice, based on convenience and untutored "suppositions" of (and/or indifference to) legality.

If the law is to be changed to deprive the human being of just protection during its first two weeks of life, let the change be shamelessly enacted, not insinuated by falsifying legal history and our common law.

Yours faithfully,
J.M. FINNIS,
Reader in Law,
University College,
Oxford,
March 21.

Citizens of Europe

From Mr Brian McCluskey

Sir, It is curious and saddening, to see *The Times* devoting a leader (March 17) to supporting the continuation of a manifest injustice, the failure of the British Government to enfranchise those of its citizens living in other member states of the European Community in time for the European Parliament elections in May of next year, for example by supporting Lord Bethell's Bill in the House of Lords.

The *Times* argues, unexceptionably, that it would be simpler and more in line with the spirit of the treaties if European citizens could vote as such, i.e. wherever they reside in the Community. The fact is, however, that many of the member states of the Community attach more importance to the principle of nationality than to that of residence (and not only in electoral matters - students of private international law know that this is a fundamental difficulty in

Liberty of subject and Police Bill

From Mr Geoffrey Bindman

Sir, The Chairman of the Magistrates' Association (March 30) seeks to reassure us that the new powers in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill to detain suspects for up to 96 hours without charge will be exercised benignly and that the vast majority of suspects will still be charged or released within 24 hours.

At present it is the right of all those arrested to be charged or released without delay (see, for example, the remarks of the present Master of the Rolls in *R v Holmes, ex p. Sherman and another* ([1981] 2 All E.R. 612).

The Bill will remove this right, substituting discretion in the police and the magistrates to free us in less than 96 hours if they so choose. At our peril we surrender our liberties in exchange for the benevolence of authority.

Yours faithfully,
GEOFFREY BINDMAN,
Bindman & Partners, solicitors,
1 Euston Road,
King's Cross, NW1.

From his Honour Judge David B. Williams, QC

Sir, The objection which Professor Sedley rightly raises in *The Times* today (March 30) to clause 54 of the Criminal Evidence Bill is neatly expressed in what, I believe, is known in the computer trade as "Galois' Revelation" - viz, that "if you put nonsense into a computer you will get nonsense, but not nonsense out; but such nonsense, because it has passed through an expensive piece of equipment, will somehow

be embossed thereby, and no one will gainsay it".

If clause 54 becomes law, the remedy must lie with the judges, who have a discretion to exclude any evidence the prejudicial effect of which outweighs its probative value. Consideration of its probative value must include consideration of the reliability of its original source. Hence judges will have to enquire into the source of the original information. If this is not satisfactory, or if the data necessary to form a judgment is not available, such evidence would have to be excluded even though prima facie admissible under clause 54.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID WILLIAMS,
32 Cyncoed Road,
Cyncoed,
Cardiff,
March 30.

From Mr Peter Large

Sir, If the police are going to enjoy access to files on people compiled by medical practitioners, social workers, schoolteachers and the like, will those on whom the files are kept, or their parents or guardians, be allowed access to them to ensure that their contents are correct?

Will not individual rights be measurably diminished if the former is allowed while the latter is denied? Yours sincerely,
PETER LARGE,
14 Birch Way,
Warrington,
Surrey,
March 27.

Probation rewards

From Miss Audrey G. Hallam

Sir, I should like to put Peter Evans's article, "Probation at £87 a week" (March 28), into context. The impression given is that offenders are offered paid employment almost as a reward for committing offences in the first place, and this is certainly not so.

My quote, "employment is the best therapy we have ever had," is accurate but this therapy is only used when clients demonstrate that they have started on the quite difficult venture of living within society without committing crimes. Our employment schemes also provide supervisory posts for unemployed people who have never been involved in crime.

The lucky offenders who get a place on our employment schemes are those who have stopped offending. Many of them have demonstrated this by doing voluntary work or, in the case of "Steve" quoted in the article, by educating and equipping themselves for rehabilitation.

The published photograph

Lesson of the 1930s

From Dr Forrest Caple

Sir, It is surely Mr Stewart (March 22) who has his facts wrong. Apart from several errors of detail, the impact of his letter to the certain policies, notably protection and devaluation, affected recovery.

Three principal policies were pursued in the early thirties: trade protection, exchange-rate management and easy monetary conditions. The first two had little to do with recovery. The third was not so much a policy as a set of circumstances accepted and promoted by government.

A nominal tariff of 10 per cent *ad valorem* was initially imposed in 1932 and soon raised to 20 per cent. However, when effective rates of protection are calculated for British industry for the period, the interesting result that emerges is that the two sectors usually credited with having made the essential contribution to recovery (iron and steel, and construction) are found to have been disadvantaged by the tariff. Construction was undoubtedly important, but protection actually held its contribution back.

Fine arts courses

From Mr Anthony Caro

Sir, The withdrawal of validation by the Council for National Academic Awards of the sculpture course at St Martin's School of Art is liable to have far-reaching consequences in art education.

For over a quarter of a century St Martin's sculpture under Frank Martin followed a fiercely independent line, always to the disapproval and often downright hostility of art world establishment and within the school. Despite its international recognition for years as a centre for new sculpture and for new sculptural thinking, it was never approved of, or accorded more than reluctant acceptance (witness its failure to gain postgraduate status).

In the last three years, under Tim

showed a supervisor with a former offender but only the supervisor is paid. The models shown are made voluntarily by the residents in a probation hostel and will be sold to raise funds for suitable charities.

Other supervisors take parties of offenders out working voluntarily for disadvantaged members of the community. The offenders are not even paid expenses but they willingly tend hundreds of gardens in the area and do many small, kindly deeds, resulting in a file of "thank-you" letters from the recipients.

In 1982 the service supervised 5,664 offenders; 164 of them were offered employment under the Manpower Services Commission's scheme. Each job was of specific benefit to the community, was approved by the relevant trade union, and would not otherwise have been carried out.

Yours faithfully,
AUDREY G. HALLAM,
Deputy Chief Probation Officer,
South Yorkshire Probation and After Care Service,
11a Arundel Gate,
Sheffield,
March 28.

Devaluation in 1931 was followed by an exchange-rate management account in 1932. But most of Britain's trading partners (almost all the Empire and many others - 32 in total) realised their currencies were sterling in 1931 or 1932. And calculations of the effective exchange rate support the view that there could have been little gain from this movement in sterling. "Cheap money" is the most interesting possibility.

Real rates of interest were close to zero in 1932-33, and together with changes in financial institutions they certainly played an important part. But here again recent research suggests that low rates were not a result of policy but rather the product of recession. The conclusion must be that policy did little to effect recovery.

Yours faithfully,
FORREST CAPLE,
The City University,
Business School,
Crescent,
Barbican, EC2,
March 28.

Scott, St Martin's sculpture course changed radically, and in a direction with which I am not in sympathy, but it nevertheless continued to offer a positive alternative to the many less rigorous and easygoing courses in sculpture available to students.

The axing at St Martin's follows close on the recent threatened removal of Winchester School of Arts with its strong painting course. Such actions will soon leave the student without the choice of any fine-art departments with focus, and will edge art teachers towards compromise and worldly wisdom. "Art made tongue-tied by authority" augurs ill for future art in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CARO,
111 Fringal,
Hamstead, NW3,
March 29.

Causes of famine in Ethiopia

From the President of Magdalen College, Oxford

Sir, The Ethiopian Government cannot be blamed for the weather and its efforts to relieve suffering and its partial failure of the caused by the partial failure of the winter rains deserve support. In winter rains policy for the future, however, the government should be encouraged radically to alter its investment programme, switching priorities from capital intensive industry to the peasant agricultural sector, where 85 per cent of the labour force is employed.

Since the revolution of 1974 the production of food has increased less than half as fast as the population. The shortage of domestic supplies has been made up partly by eating less and partly by importing more food imports have risen by more than 22 per cent a year over the period.

Clearly none of these tendencies could continue indefinitely and it has taken only a relatively mild drought to expose the fragility of the country's economy. Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRIFFIN, President,
Magdalen College, Oxford,
March 28.

From Mr Jon Bennett

Sir, Mr Witherington (March 28) holds that the Ethiopian Government cannot be held responsible for the climatic conditions leading to the worst drought since 1970-73. He neglects to mention, however, that in Tigray Province, the worst hit area, government troops are presently engaged in heavy air and ground attacks on the civilian population in western Tigray whilst at the same time launching an international appeal for more than a million drought victims in the same region. Already more than 50,000 people have been forced to evacuate their homes as a direct result of this offensive, which has had little mention in the western media.

I do not make such allegations lightly. Having spent three months in Tigray recently, guided by the Relief Society of Tigray, the only organization with access to the majority of drought/war victims in the province, I can certainly vouch for the devastating human costs of deliberate "scorched earth" incursions of recent years, where the already meagre crops of poor peasants have been flattened by the Soviet-supplied tanks of an army intent upon rooting out the so-called "bandits" of the Tigray People's Liberation Front.

I would not wish to denigrate any useful work which Save the Children Fund and other non-government organizations are doing in Wollo and adjoining provinces. Nonetheless, a great deal more attention should be paid by governments and agencies alike to the available channels in Sudan for reaching those drought victims inaccessible to the Ethiopian authorities. Finally, we should ask why it is that a government which spends billions of dollars a year on fighting its internal wars - undoubtedly in lieu of an acceptable political solution - should now be compounding its duplicity by requesting relief funds from the West. Yours faithfully,
JON BENNETT,
Department of Sociology,
Durham University,
March 29.

Political extravagance

From Mr Edward Liddell

Sir, The Prime Minister's warning about the extravagance of Labour and Alliance election promises (report, March 28) should be heard alongside the austerity measures that the French Socialist Government is being forced to take after only two years of similar but less ambitious policies.

In the case of Labour these policies will be coupled to a return to rule by permission of the trades unions.

The outcome would be horrific. Yours faithfully,
EDWARD LIDDELL,
72 Swanland Road,
Hessle, North Humberside.

Male midwives

From Mrs Molly Townsend

Sir, William Cobbett would have none of them. Speaking of the growing practice, in the early nineteenth century, of employing male accoucheurs, he wrote:

"But who can perform this office like women, who have for these occasions a language and sentiments which seem to have been invented for the purpose? And be they what they may as to general demeanour and character, they have all, upon these occasions, one common feeling, and that so amiable, so excellent, as to admit of no adequate description. These, we may be well assured, are the proper attendants on these occasions."

Yours faithfully,
MOLLY TOWNSEND,
Johnsons Farm,
Sheep,
Petersfield, Hampshire,
March 29.

From Mr E.J. Gollop

Sir, Delivery boys? Yours faithfully,
E.J. GOLLOP,
The Lodge,
Graxlands,
Uffculme,
Devon,
March 22.

From Mr George MacDonald Ross

Sir, In another of the older professions, we have never had any qualms about referring to Socrates as a midwife. Yours faithfully,
GEORGE MACDONALD ROSS,
The University of Leeds,
Department of Philosophy,
Leeds,
West Yorkshire,
March 28.

دكان من الشعر

COURT AND SOCIAL

SOCIAL NEWS

Princess Anne, patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, will visit the Border Group, near Jedburgh, on June 29.

The Queen will give a garden party at the Palace of Holyroodhouse on June 29.

The Queen will review the Royal Scots (The Royal Regiment) to mark their 350th anniversary, in Holyrood Park on June 30 and lunch with the regiment.

The Queen will visit the High Constables at Abbey Court on June 30.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Canadian Regiment, will carry out engagements marking the regiment's centenary in London (Ontario) and Ottawa, Canada, from June 30 to July 5.

Princess Alexandra will open the West of England Antiques Fair at the Assembly Rooms in Bath on May 10.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a gala performance of *South Pacific*, given by the amateur theatre company, The Islanders, in aid of Help a London Child and the Mental Health Foundation, of which she is patron, at the Logan Hall, London University, on May 24.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a festival service on May 26 at St Mary-le-Bow, Chesham, being held to celebrate the tercentenary of the restoration of the church by Sir Christopher Wren, and afterwards will attend a reception at Grosvenor House.

The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the National Playing Fields Association, will attend the premiere of *Enduring Rita* at the Leicester Square Theatre on May 3.

The Duke of Edinburgh will present the 1983 Design Council awards at the St David's Centre, Cardiff, on May 10.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, will attend the Younger Brethren's dinner at Trinity House on May 9.

The Prince of Wales will attend the formal dedication ceremony of the Maureen Production Platform at Kishorn, Wester Ross on May 12.

The Princess of Wales will visit the Gloucestershire Adventure Play-

ground for the Handicapped, Seven Springs, Cheltenham, and Paradise House, a training college for young people in need of special care, at Painswick, Stroud on May 12.

The Princess of Wales will open a bridge over the River Tyne and open a Flaxford factory at Longbenton, Tyne and Wear on May 12.

The Princess of Wales will open Preston Hospital and visit the Joseph Arnold and Company's factory at Accrington, Lancashire on June 1.

Princess Anne will be entertained at luncheon by King's College Medical School on June 14 and open the Chest Unit extension at the school at Denmark Hill, south London.

The Duke of Edinburgh, Master of Trinity House, will attend the annual court and luncheon at Trinity House on May 10.

The Prince of Wales, president, Royal Naval Film Corporation, will attend the annual meeting on board HMS President, King's Reach, on May 20.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a concert to celebrate the centenary of the granting of its royal charter, at the Albert Hall on May 23.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a dinner, in aid of Live Music Now, at Aspley House on May 24.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the King Edward IV quinquicentenary concert in St George's Chapel, Windsor on May 28.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a dinner, in aid of the London University, will open the extension to the Computer Centre in Guildford Street on June 14.

Birthdays today

Vice-Admiral Sir Dudley Anderson, 56; Miss Bette Davis, 75; Miss Vera Lynn, 75; Mr J. Gilbert, 71; Mr R. G. Coleman, 71; Mr Arthur Hailey, 63; Sir Douglas Hensley, 64; Rear-Admiral Sir Edmund Irving, 73; Mr John Le Mesurier, 71; the Hon Dame Olivia Mulholland, 81; Dr Cecil Northcott, 81; Mr Gregory Peck, 67; Miss Jennifer Pease, 37; Mr W.R. Hornby Steer, 84; Mr Herbert von Karajan, 75; Vice-Admiral Sir Dymock Watson, 79.

Fortcoming marriages

Mr R. H. Bridge and Miss A. A. Henley. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. H. Bridge, of Gloucestershire, and Harriet, daughter of Colonel and Mrs M. G. H. Henley, of Seagr, Wiltshire.

Mr D. O. Cannon and Miss S. M. Kennedy. The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs D. O. Cannon, of Spiny, Surrey, and Sarah, daughter of Mr and Mrs S. P. L. Kennedy, of Hordham, Sussex.

Mr R. E. Fairfield and Miss K. G. Farley. The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. E. Fairfield, of Hawkhurst, Devon, and Kay, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Farley, of Hawkhurst, Kent.

Mr A. Gabb and Miss A. W. Gabb. The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs A. Gabb, of Bickington, Devon, and Anne, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. R. Wynn, of West End, Surrey.

Mr J. D. Gale and Miss D. W. Farwood. The engagement is announced between John, eldest son of Mr and Mrs J. D. Gale, of Spiny, Surrey, and Diana, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. Farwood, of Studland, Dorset.

Mr N. Hammond and Miss E. J. Kohn. The engagement is announced between Nicholas, son of Mr and Mrs N. Hammond, of Hill House, E. C. County of Hampshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Kohn, of Lewes, Sussex.

Mr R. L. Langley and Miss R. C. B. Bony. The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs R. L. Langley, of Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. C. B. Bony, of New Herrington, Tyne and Wear.

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The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, meeting young pilgrims from Kent yesterday in the Chapel of Our Lady Undercroft, Canterbury Cathedral. Dr Runcie leaves Britain today for a tour of the Pacific and New Zealand. (Photograph: John Manning.)

University news

London
Appointments
Dr R. E. Clements, PhD, DLit, DD, lecturer at Cambridge University, will attend the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of the History of the University of London on October 1.

Cambridge
The title of professor of child health on Dr D. Barrington, MD, of Westminster Medical School.

Cardiff
The title of professor of cardiology on Dr P. A. Poole-Wilson, MD, of Institute of Cardiology.

Westfield College
The title of professor of zoology on Dr J. A. Wallwork, PhD, DSc, of Westfield College.

London
The title of reader in medical virology on Mr J. C. Coleman, BSc, MB, BS, of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

London
The title of reader in general practice on Mr P. Freeling, MB, BS, of St George's Hospital Medical School.

London
The title of reader in child health and growth on Dr M. A. Prentice, MB, BS, MD, of the Institute of Child Health.

London
The title of reader in psychiatry on Dr Rachel Rosner, MB, BS, PhD, of Charing Cross Hospital Medical School.

London
The title of reader in physiological mechanics on Dr R. C. Schuster, BSc, PhD, of Imperial College of Science and Technology.

London
The title of reader in community health on Dr A. Shephard, BDS, PhD, of London Hospital Medical College.

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Archaeology

Antiquity's dogs of war

The Carian have been called the Gurkhas of antiquity. In modern times they are little known, but their contemporaries admired their valour and in some cases hired them as mercenaries. Herodotus records how, during the Ionian revolt in 494BC, the might of the Persian empire was turned against their homeland, the remote and thickly-wooded valleys of south-west Turkey. Twice the inhabitants were heavily defeated, but they regrouped and finally annihilated the invader.

Herodotus may not have been impartial: he came from Halicarnassus, a Greek city on the Carian coast, and at least some of his relatives seem to have been Carians. Distinguished figures in Greek history, such as Thales and Themistocles, may also have been partly Carian, and the Carians themselves, without any help from the Greeks, produced Mausolus, the remarkable fourth-century ruler of Halicarnassus, whose reign is tantamount to a one-man preview of the Hellenistic era, and who was buried in one of the wonders of the world, the Mausoleum.

Scylax of Caryanda, a seafarer, was employed by Darius the Great to explore the Indus and to circumnavigate Arabia. The Carians sold their skills as the best fighting men available, and thrived on campaigns. There is a possible reference to them in the Old Testament, at the court of King Jehoiada, and they are also found in Babylonia and in the heartland of Persia.

But their second home was really Egypt, and their employer was Pharaoh.

The Carians arrived in Egypt soon after 646BC at the request of the ambitious new ruler Psammethichus I. Here they were used as much to overawe the native population as to guard the frontiers against invaders, and the Carians, with their associates, the Ionian Greeks, saw service in the great Nubian campaign of 593BC.

On their return from this expedition, they passed by the colossi of Abu Simbel, already seven centuries old, and one of them carved a graffito in his own language on the leg of one of the statues; that inscription has been recognized by Lepsius in 1844 and was the first Carian text to be published. The problem of how to read this enigmatic, half-Greek script has puzzled scholars ever since.

By the mid-1950s there were more Carian inscriptions known from Egypt than from the rest of antiquity. They were collected by two Frenchmen, Olivier Masson and Jean Yoyotte. Some were carved on stelae, presumably gravestones, some on personal belongings, and others on bronze ex-votos dedicated in Egyptian temples.

In the late 1960s the Egypt Exploration Society (a century old this year) discovered in the sacred animal necropolis at Saqqara a magnificent series of Carian stela, the finest of which, showing a man and a woman in east-Greek style, is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum in Cambridge. The new stela and inscriptions were excellently published by Masson.

It was now possible to read the script on a comparison with the Greek syllabary, but the results were bizarre. Similar attempts followed, and Masson was moved to abandon them and substitute numbers for most of the signs.

Other "decipherments" took advantage of the fact that several Carian inscriptions also had a text in hieroglyphs accompanying them. These attempts, however, regularly led to the same sign being given more than one value, or resulted in barbaric translations in specially invented dialects of Greek. The emendation value of these was often higher than their plausibility.

I therefore decided to reexamine the "bilingual" texts from Egypt, which fell into two types: those of the Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol 68, p18, 1982. In the first category were texts where Carians called themselves by pure Egyptian names. That was regularly done by foreigners in ancient Egypt; even Joseph was given a new name by a grateful Pharaoh (Gen 41.45). Since names of this type were not likely to appear in the Carian texts, they could be eliminated.

The second class was more promising, in this the Egyptian inscription contained uncouth names which were likely to be Carian, and which had every chance of appearing in the corresponding Carian texts. Since several of those names contained the same letters, it was possible to test whether signs recorded at the correct points in the Carian. By that means about 20 letters were given firm values, after mark-

OBITUARY

GLORIA SWANSON

Star of silent and talking films

Gloria Swanson, one of the American cinema's greatest and most durable stars, died yesterday in New York.

She made her name in the silent era and her career was virtually over by the early 1930s, but it is a measure of her personality that she remained a household name to the end of her life. She was the epitome of glamour, but also possessed a sharp intelligence, which she brought both to her acting and to a number of successful business ventures.

Small, dark and vital, she graduated from comedienne to vamps and dramatic actress, and she lived as extravagantly off screen as she was often depicted on it. Her many romantic attachments were also part of the legend. She married (and divorced) six times and her return to Hollywood from Paris in 1925, with her third husband, the Marquis de la Fayette, was marked by extraordinary scenes of public enthusiasm.

She was born in Chicago and gave her birth date as March 27, 1899, though other sources suggest that she was a year or two older. She was brought up in Florida but returned to her home town to try her luck in film at the Essanay studios. She was tested by Chaplin for the picture *His New Job*, but was rejected (she was to do a brilliant impersonation of him much later in *Sunset Boulevard*) and her career did not take off until she moved to Hollywood in 1915.

She started with slapstick comedies for Mack Sennett, went on to make a series of marital dramas for Triangle, and in 1919 moved to Cecil B. De Mille's unit at Paramount. The six films they made together helped to put Swanson at the top of her profession. The series started with *Don't Change Your Husband* and included *For Better or Worse* and *Male and Female*, which was based on Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*. They were social melodramas, daring for their time in their suggestion of sin, and they invariably gave Swanson the chance to show off gorgeous clothes and expensive jewelry.

Though her success had already won her almost complete freedom of choice to make the films she wanted, she left Paramount in 1926 to set up her own company (it was backed by Joseph Kennedy, father of the future President). The enterprise nearly sank with only its second project, *Queen Kelly*, directed by Erich von Stroheim, which went so far over budget that shooting was abandoned one-third of the way through. But Swanson scored a triumph as the prostitute in *Sadie Thompson*, from Somerset Maugham's *Rain*, and in her first sound film, *The Trespasser*.

GEN SIR NOEL THOMAS

General Sir Noel Thomas, KCB, DSO, MC, who died on March 16, was a distinguished Royal Engineer, who was Master-General of the Ordnance from 1971 to 1974. For several years after his retirement from the Army he was vice-chairman of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.

John Noel Thomas was born on February 28, 1915 the son of J. E. Thomas, and educated at the Royal Grammar School, Newcastle upon Tyne and Liverpool University. He was commissioned into the Royal Engineers in 1936, and distinguished himself during the Second World War as a fighting sapper. He was awarded the DSO and MC and was CRE of the Guards Armoured Division in North West Europe.

After the war, he served with distinction both on the staff and at regimental duty. He was promoted major-general in 1963 and appointed GOC North West District. This brought him into close contact with his old university, which gave him particular pleasure. In 1965 he was appointed honorary colonel of the Liverpool University contingent OTC. On promotion to lieutenant-general in 1968, he became Deputy Chief of Defence Staff (Operational requirements) and was a natural selection for MGO (Master General of Ordnance) in 1971, when he was promoted general. He retired in 1974.

Thomas had a modest and unassuming personality, but a fertile imagination and a first-class brain. He was deservedly popular, and was undoubtedly one of the outstanding sappers of his generation. He was a man of considerable intellectual ability and an accomplished yachtsman.

He married in 1946, Jill, daughter of E. G. C. Quilter, and they had two sons. He was a Colonel-Commandant of both the Royal Engineers and Royal Pioneer Corps and was made an honorary Knight by his old university in 1972.

PÁL KADOSA

Pál Kadosa, the Hungarian composer and pianist, who was also an influential music teacher, died in Budapest on March 30 at the age of 79.

Kadosa was originally a pupil of Kodály at the Budapest Academy of Music. He played an important part in introducing "new music" to Hungary: in 1928 he was a joint founder of the Society of Modern Hungarian Musicians, which later united with the Hungarian Association for New Music, the Hungarian section of the International Society for Contemporary Music.

After the Second World War he emerged as a leading figure in the country's music, and composed simpler pieces which fitted the mood required by the era of the personality cult - the cantatas *The Oath of Stalin* and *Soldiers of Peace*, for instance. But he later returned to his natural complexity, the use of free 12-note elements, and individual but eloquent musical language which brought about the culmination of his work, beginning with the Fourth Symphony.

Kadosa was a prolific composer, who, besides setting to music numerous poems, adapting folk-songs, composing incidental music, and writing an opera (*The Adventure at Hildesheim*, 1951), wrote eight symphonies.



in which she revealed a hitherto unsuspected talent for singing. From then on, however, her career went into a rapid eclipse. She made a succession of poor comedies, including *A Perfect Understanding* with the young Laurence Olivier, projects were announced and abandoned, there were disputes with studios and after the failure of *Music in the Air* in 1934 she disappeared from the screen. Her first comeback, with *Father Takes a Wife*, proved abortive; a comedy made in 1941 with Adolph Menjou, it had little impact and she returned to obscurity for another nine years.

But her next comeback involved what was arguably her best film and her best performance. *Sunset Boulevard*, directed by Billy Wilder, was a caustic look back at Hollywood in the silent days with Swanson playing a faded star with superb flamboyance. Though the film was in no sense autobiographical, it contained footage from *Queen Kelly* and appearances by De Mille and von Stroheim. The Swanson character spoke a defiant epitaph when she exclaimed, "I'm still big. It's the pictures that got small."

Sunset Boulevard restored Swanson's standing to such an extent that she was able to bask in its glow forever after. Certainly, the rest of her career was an anti-climax. She was in a couple of forgettable pictures in the early 1950s and 20 years later turned up playing herself in the disaster movie, *Airport 73*. She also made a couple of films for television and appeared on the Broadway stage in a play, *Butterflies Are Free*.

All this was minor stuff, yet the public refused to see her as anything but the star she undoubtedly was. She became a favourite subject for television chat shows, reminding about her colourful career and extolling the virtues of the health foods, to which she attributed her longevity. Her autobiography, *Swanson on Swanson*, published in 1981, is well above the general standard of film star memoirs.

JIMMY BLOOMFIELD

Jimmy Bloomfield, who was manager of Orient and Leicester City football clubs, and had earlier in his life played twice for the England under-23 team, has died in London at the age of 49. He had made over 500 League and Cup appearances in 16 years, and had represented the Football League.

Bloomfield began his career with Hayes, and played successively for Brentford, Arsenal, Birmingham City, Brentford again, West Ham and Plymouth. He became Orient's player manager, switched to Leicester City, and then returned to Orient.

Law Report

April 5, 1983

Divisional Court

Tachograph not fitted to baker's van

Oxford v Thomas Scott & Sons Bakery Ltd
Before Lord Justice Ackner and Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered March 25]

A van which was fitted with clips designed to hold interlocking stacking trays containing bread and cakes which were to be sold to an old people's home and four retail outlets was not a specialized vehicle being used for door-to-door selling.

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court so held allowing a prosecutor's appeal in case stated against an adjudication on June 24, 1982 by Kirkby Justices, Merseyside, who dismissed Informations presented by the prosecutor Mr Kenneth Gordon Oxford against the defendants Thomas Scott & Sons Bakery Ltd and their employee, Brian Rimmer, alleging that on September 26, 1981 they used a vehicle in which section 97 of the Transport Act 1968 applied, in that recording equipment had not been installed in compliance with Annexes 1 and 2 of the EEC Regulations 1463/70, and against the employee alone that he made an entry in a book kept or carried for the purpose of regulations under section 98 of the 1968 Act as amended, which he knew to be false and failed to enter in a daily sheet of the individual control book details for work that day.

Mr A T Sander for the prosecutor;

Mr Richard Gray for the defendant.

LORD JUSTICE ACKNER said in a reserved judgment that at 7.05 am the employee was driving the bakery's bread van, a Leyland Redwine goods vehicle, when he was stopped by the police on the M57 motorway.

There was no tachograph fitted to the vehicle but the driver was in possession of an individual control book in which details for the full day's work for September 26, 1981 had already been completed in advance and the copy removed.

The rear of the van was a large quantity of bread and cakes which the employee was hoping to sell to his employers' customers. He was employed by them as a driver/salesman and paid on a commission basis.

His round covered several miles and consisted of calls to supermarkets, shops, works canteens and an old people's home.

His method of work was to order his stock on a weekly basis a week in advance based on his experience of his normal order. He hoped to sell his entire stock but that depended on the customers' requirements when he called.

The bread and cakes were carried in plastic trays which interlocked constant stopping and starting, nor was it as arranged as to enable the potential customer to inspect within

down metal rods fitted to the side of the vehicle.

On those facts two quite separate questions arose:

First, was the vehicle a specialized vehicle for door-to-door selling? If the van and its use on the day in question came within regulation 4 of the Community Road Transport Rules (Exemptions) Regulations (SI 1978 No 1158) which exempted specialized vehicles for door-to-door selling, then no offences were being committed.

Although this vehicle had been specially adapted for the transport of bread and cakes, it was in no respect constructed or adapted for door-to-door selling of those commodities.

It was a specialized vehicle in the sense of being a delivery van which could conveniently carry any articles whose transport was particularly conveniently achieved by the use of interlocking trays. There was, however, no feature about its construction and design which was relevant to door-to-door selling.

For instance it had not a specialized engine such as that normally used in a milk float where door-to-door selling required constant stopping and starting, nor was it as arranged as to enable the potential customer to inspect within

الحكماء من الأهل

IMI
for building products, heat exchange
and drinks dispense, fluid power,
special-purpose valves, general
engineering, refined and wrought metals
IMI plc, Birmingham, England

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in Issue for the stock quoted)

[illegible]

substantial improvement over the £10.1m of 1981. Profits of between £22m and £23m are looked for this year.

There is also no question of Croda failing to pay the promised 7p final dividend.

The group recently put its synthetic chemicals division up for sale - a business with sales of over £20m a year which could well fetch over £10m.

There have been four approaches already, one from Burmah Oil, now nibbling at Croda rather than attempting to

TEA

12.8m	Camellia trust	505
12.2m	Midland trust	505
5,185,000	Do & Co Civ P118	505
695,000	Marza	505
1,200,000	Sernau Valley	505

MISCELLANEOUS

1,349,000	Recco Tr 3.5%	274
76,000	Gr Nida Tr 246	274
76,000	Gr Nida Tr 246	274
1,727,000	Nesco Inv	274
	Standard Tr 2592	274

• The dividend, a 5c all, is 10p more than a historic payment pattern. Dividend and yield exclude a special dividend, a 10p more than a historic payment pattern. The 10p, a 10p more than a historic payment pattern. The 10p, a 10p more than a historic payment pattern.

هكذا من الاصل

Marketing and advertising: Torin Douglas

Schweppering through the centuries

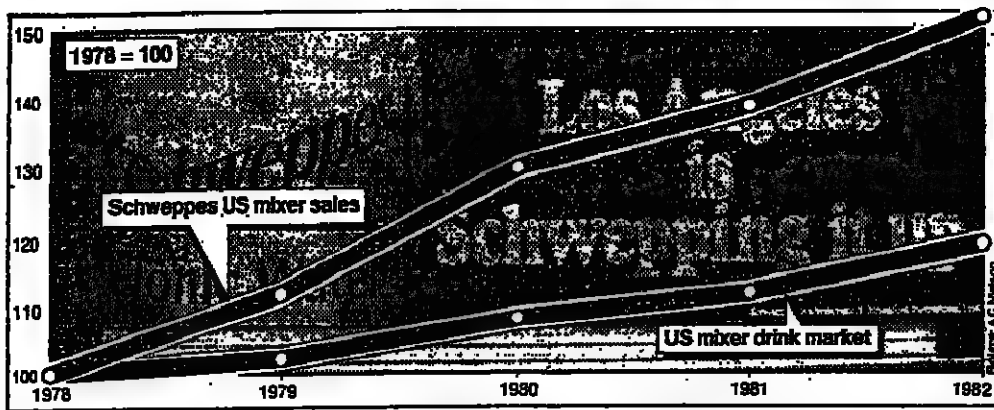
British companies have great world brand names. Too often we fail to exploit them. Schweppes is a successful exception. Now it is using its bicentenary by making "Schweppering" a worldwide habit.

The business of choosing a brand name is highly complex these days, particularly for international companies. Many years of research, by both man and computer, are devoted to select a name that will carry authority in many markets around the world. Yet many of the best-known brand names were never invented by marketing men - they simply happened to be the name of the company's founder, as in the case of Jacob Schweppes.

"No one would invent the name Schweppes now," Mr. Collins, deputy chairman and chief executive of Cadbury Schweppes, says. "If you asked the computer it would come up with Exxon or something. Here, we've got a name with a mass of connotations, most unusual, in many parts of the world unpronounceable, but despite this - or perhaps because of it - it has become unique."

The value of the Schweppes name these days is priceless, as its image, with its associations of enjoyment, quality and wit, which has been built up over many years through classic advertising campaigns featuring concepts such as Schweppesverence, Schweppesire and Sch... you-know-who. Schweppes is the sort of property marketing men dream about creating, but there is no short cut to building such a property. In the case of Schweppes, it has taken 200 years.

In 1783 Jacob Schweppes, a Geneva jeweller, sold his first bottle of aerated water and in doing so founded the soft drinks industry. It is not every



for Schweppes' turnover worldwide is hard to come by, because in some markets they sell the product themselves, and measure revenue at retail sales prices, while in others - notably the United States - they franchise the business, so their revenue only covers the concentrate they sell to the bottlers. Schweppes' worldwide turnover has doubled in the last five years and Britain now accounts for only about 15 per cent.

Where Schweppes is unusual among the manufacturers of fast-moving consumer goods is that its products are sold under the same name, with the same ingredients and with the same packaging style in every one of the 65 markets it operates in, and this gives Schweppes an important commercial opportunity that is denied to many other companies. It helps explain why Mr. Collins has for several years been one of the leading advocates of satellite television as an advertising medium and why Schweppes was one of the first advertisers to take advantage of the current experiment being run by the British Satellite Television.

It also explains why he was keen to find an international advertising theme that could be used in all countries, a need that has been successfully met in the last couple of years with the concept of "Schweppering", a

term which is now in use not only in Britain - "Schweppering is taking your top off on a hot day" - but in the United States, where posters proclaim that "Los Angeles is Schweppering it up". In France, Italy, Germany, South Africa and other leading Schweppes markets.

"It is relatively recently that I took the view that we were missing an opportunity if we didn't utilize the common attitude to Schweppes that exists market by market - its correlation with quality and market leadership and its attachments of amusement, wit and enjoyment are similar throughout the world and develop that attitude by some common form of advertising."

"The advertising is not intended to be identical around the world. Its bases and ultimate aims are identical but we leave it to local managing directors, marketing directors and agencies to exercise their creativity on the basic theme. This is a fundamental difference between us and most other multinationals - I don't think it's been done this way before."

The term Schweppering was devised by one of the company's London ad agencies NCK, which pointed out that it had actually been used (then discarded) in the 1930s, when newspapers and bus sides

declared there was "Only one Schweppering day to Christmas". The agency felt it had great potential for development.

In a special chapter devoted to advertising in the bicentennial book, Mr. Tony Thornicroft points out: "Many of Schweppes' greatest advertising campaigns had been built around the company name: here was another opportunity. Just by imagining a dictionary definition of Schweppering, the agency poured out all the words that Schweppes had long sought to identify with - 'enjoyment, fruition, satisfaction, satisfaction, fulfilment, completion, delectation, zest, gusto, indulgence, fun'."

"It's capable of being used as shorthand for a whole aspect of pleasure in life", Mr. Collins says. "We can do it because we have created an atmosphere of what Schweppes means and what the environment is - the amusement and enjoyment of our advertising, with a slight leg-pull and not taking oneself too seriously."

"We couldn't do Schweppering now if we hadn't Schweppesverence and you-know-who in the past. It's a logical consequence, a variation on the theme."

Schweppes is now the advertising cornerstone on which Schweppes intends to build in all of its markets, and since it is growing faster in the rest of the world than it is in Britain that is where the company's priorities lie.

After the United States, the biggest priority is Europe, where, one of the objectives is to increase per capita consumption of soft drinks, which is well below that in the United States. Beyond that come other huge markets in which Schweppes has hardly scratched the surface.

Two hundred years on, there is still a great deal of room for growth in sales of Mr. Schweppes' aerated waters.

Simmering interest rates boil over

The crisis in the American financial markets that has been in the making since October is coming to a head. The rise in the "federal funds" rate of interest in the past two weeks has pointed to a breakdown of interest rates from the straitjacket in which they have been held by the Federal Reserve for the past six months.

Since about August the Federal Reserve has abandoned the policy of targeting monetary aggregates as the principal object of its monetary policy.

Targeting the monetary aggregates was partly adopted by the Fed back in October 1979, when the then policy of targeting the federal funds rate collapsed to the accompaniment of rapidly escalating inflation, sharply rising interest rates and a weak dollar.

Last August, reflecting the panic in the Administration about rising unemployment and the panic among central banks about a possible "world financial collapse" when it realized how decrepit was the condition of Mexico's finances, the Federal Reserve abandoned monetary targeting and adopted interest rate targeting once again.

As soon as the financial markets realized what was happening, bonds ceased rising in price. That was in October last year, since when bonds have been struggling to hold their price levels while stocks have soared.

By now, the Federal Reserve is facing the consequences of unbounded monetary growth since mid-1982. This rapid growth of money has caused concern in the financial markets.

This concern is being reflected in rising interest rates. Since the last week of February, the rate on 90-day T-bills has risen from 7.91 to 8.63 per cent, the rate on federal funds has risen from 8.47 per cent in the last week of February through 8.8 per cent the week before last to over 10 per cent last Thursday.

The rise over 10 per cent was no doubt influenced by end of quarter funding problems in New York and Tokyo. Still, it was very striking and was accompanied by sharp increases in the "broker loan" rate charged by major banks.

The Continental Illinois Bank raised its broker loan rate to 11 per cent from 10 per cent. Chemical Bank raised its broker loan rate from 9.5 per cent to 10 per cent, and Bankers Trust raised its broker loan rate from 9.5 per cent to 10.25 per cent.

The broker loan rate is part of the family of rates centred around the prime rate and accordingly its sharp upward move last week must have had the concern about the future of interest rates already reflected in the rates on T-bills and Federal funds.

While analysts argue about the extent to which the Federal Reserve has been "snugging up" the extremely loose money policy it has been pursuing since last August, the truth is that much of the initiative has been taken out of the Fed's hands.

This is because the Fed has already shot its bolt as far as trying to force rates down or flooding the financial markets with cash is concerned. That procedure is now impotent to move rates down. The great fear in the financial markets is not of a shortage of liquid funds but of the inflationary consequences of the money boom that has already occurred.

Looking at indicators of inflation, it is not hard to see why the markets should be concerned. Commodity prices continue to show good strength and substantial rises. In the stock markets, inflation-hedge stocks are taking over from disinflation stocks as market leaders.

It is apparent that the Congress and the Administration do not intend to make any serious attempt to control the explosion in federal government spending. While the Fed may not itself actually purchase the resulting torrent of government paper coming to market, there is a deep-seated belief that it will inflate the money supply sufficiently for someone else to do so.

Thus, at a very early stage in the economic recovery, the Administration faces the appalling prospect of interest rates rising again - and rising from levels that historically are unprecedented when the effects of inflation are removed.

Maxwell Newton

COMPAGNIE BANCAIRE

Société Anonyme
Incorporated in France with limited liability
Regd. Office: 5 avenue Kléber, Paris 16ème.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The shareholders of Compagnie Bancaire are invited to attend the Annual General Meeting to be held on Tuesday 26th April, 1983 at 3.00 p.m. at the Head Office, 5 avenue Kléber, Paris 16ème, to consider the following Agenda:

- The Report of the Board of Management.
- The Report of the Supervisory Board.
- The general report of the Auditors.
- The special report of the Auditors in accordance with Article 143 of the Law of 24th July, 1968.
- The examination and approval of the Balance Sheet and Accounts for the financial period 1982.
- The appropriation of profits and the fixing of the dividend.
- The confirmation of the co-optation of four members of the Supervisory Board.
- The confirmation of the nomination of two censors.
- The renewal of the mandates of four members of the Supervisory Board.
- The determination of the fees paid to members of the Supervisory Board.
- The determination of the fees paid to the Censors.
- The authorisation to the Board of Management to issue bonds to a total of fr. 3 billion.
- Any other business.

In order to attend or be represented at the Meeting, owners of registered shares must have been entered on the register five clear days prior to the Meeting. Holders of bearer shares must deposit, at least five clear days prior to the Meeting at the Head Office, either their share certificate or a certificate of deposit, issued by the bank, financial institution or stockbroker with whom their shares are lodged.

Shareholders who wish to attend the Meeting are requested to make advance application to the Company for an admission card.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT BOND	Price	YTM
Bert 1984/1985	100.00	10.00
CLIC 10-1-84/1984	100.00	10.00
Walt 1984/10-1-1984	100.00	10.00
Comcast 10/1/84	100.00	10.00
100% 1984/1985	100.00	10.00
CLIC 10-1-84/1984	100.00	10.00
Walt 1984/10-1-1984	100.00	10.00
CLIC 10-1-84/1984	100.00	10.00
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Software revolution/Talking and listening

When speaking is easier than hearing

Some 1,500 computer scientists, acoustics engineers, speech researchers and linguists will gather in Boston, Massachusetts, in ten days' time.

They will come together to listen to the presentation of 400 papers under the conference heading of the International Conference on Acoustics, Speech and Signal Processing (ICASSP).

It is the eighth conference to be presented by the US-based Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and it brings together people from many disciplines to discuss advances in the field.

Not surprisingly, the conference is dominated by the computerization aspects of speech and signal processing.

The highly international flavour of the conference also serves as a pointer as to how far the technologists have advanced in cracking that most elusive of problems - the precise definition of speech.

Ever since the carefully-modulated tones of Arthur C. Clarke's HAL computer in 2001: A Space Odyssey first suggested that computers would be capable of speech and, even more importantly, of "listening", it has been a challenge which has captured the imagination.

If only computers could obey oral orders and speak their answers to us, then a lot more of us could probably see some use from them.

Speech output from computers has been around for some time and is relatively simple, compared with understanding speech by computer.

True speech synthesizers - as opposed to the digital recording of a human voice which is then played back - emerged in the mid 1970s with such devices as the Kureweil reading machine. This machine could scan a piece of printed matter and synthesize sounds which resembled human speech. It has found a useful home in many US libraries, where it allows blind people access to the written word without recourse to the Braille system.

Similarly, speech synthesis devices have also been supplied as an extra with some computer terminals to aid the partially-sighted. IBM launched such a terminal a couple of years ago and other manufacturers have followed suit.

But the real breakthrough in synthesis devices came from an unexpected quarter.

Texas Instruments introduced a range of teaching aids for children in the late 1970s which included speech synthesis. Among them was the Speak 'n' Spell - by far the most successful commercial application of speech synthesis - a device to help children learn how to spell, albeit in American English.

In fact, the Speak 'n' Spell was the tip of the iceberg for Texas Instruments. It has invested vast resources in researching speech synthesis and recognition as a means of improving interaction between machines and people. The company is a leading manufacturer of chips for speech synthesis applications and supplies other firms working in the field.

Torch, the Cambridge-based UK microcomputer builder, has included a Texas Instruments chip in its business micro, called the Torch. Mr Roy Anderson, the company's software director, is enthusiastic about the use of speech synthesis to make computers easier to use.

'It could be rather embarrassing in an office if the machine always tells people off for getting things wrong'

"We can see a lot of potential for combining speech output and graphics," he said, "but you must be careful how you use speech output. For example, it is not a good idea to use it to highlight errors perpetrated by the computer user. It could be rather embarrassing in an office environment to have the machine consistently telling people off for getting things wrong."

The Torch has been used in experiments into the even more complex speech recognition process. The UK software house, Logos, used the Torch as a front end for its Logos machine - one of the most advanced products of its type. The Logos can recognize so

called "continuous" speech - in other words, it can, with certain limitations, handle the way that human beings speak.

The limitations of the Logos give some indication of the difficulty of speech recognition. The major limitations is the size of the vocabulary it can recognize - around 800 words - and the need to identify the speaker to the system.

The problem of speaker identification is common to all speech recognition devices. The system requires "training" with the person who operates it, so that it can store up a kind of voice print.

The most successful recorded work in this area so far has been done by IBM. It has developed a continuous speech recognizer with a vocabulary of some 1,000 words achieving a reasonably acceptable level of accuracy. However, the system has to know who is speaking to it, and the subject matter; in other words, it needs to know the context of the conversation.

The standard example used by researchers to illustrate this problem is the difference between "the grey tape" and the "great ape". For a computerized speech recognizer to tell the difference between these two phrases, it must be aware of the context. There is no audible difference between the phrases when spoken.

This example raises a question which is being debated with some enthusiasm in speech research. Do you first need to understand what is being said before it can be "recognized", or do you need to recognize the words before the machine can be brought to understand it?

It does depend on the priorities of the application. In the case of a voice-activated typewriter - said by some US pundits to be the direction in which IBM is hoping to go - the priority is in recognizing the words exactly. The actual meaning of the words is not relevant unless it helps in identifying them.

In the more exciting applications, where a computer can be commanded to follow some task via a spoken word phrase, the words are not at all relevant as long as the machine can "understand" the intent.

Philip Manchester

GPs get just what the doctor ordered



Dr Norman Stoddart, a Nottingham GP, has been appointed the first ICI Computer Fellow by the Royal College of General Practitioners to advise GPs on all aspects of computer use, writes Philippa Toomey. ICI Pharmaceuticals has sponsored this new post and the RCGP chose Dr Stoddart because of his extensive experience with medical programs on the computer in Nottingham where he has a practice with four partners. An RCGP report in 1980 recognized that GPs could benefit greatly from com-

puters by using them during consultations with patients. A terminal could give immediate information on the use and abuse of drugs, differential diagnosis for the patient's condition, appropriate investigations, and guidelines for management of the diagnosed disease. Dr Stoddart will now keep doctors informed on computers through a series of regional college meetings and seminars. A secretariat has been set up at the Royal College to support his work and to ensure that he is accessible to doctors.

The games people play

Armageddon in your living room



Why wait for the Third World War when you can enjoy all the excitement of the nuclear holocaust in the comfort of your own home? Britain's growing army of home computer enthusiasts need no longer confine their video wars to space. Nukewar, for instance, simulates a confrontation between two super-powers. You must "defend your country by massive espionage efforts, or by building jet fighter bombers, missiles, submarines, and anti-ballistic missiles".

If you like your nuclear combatants to be more specific than two hypothetical "super-powers" then BI Nuclear Bomber may be more to your liking. You are the pilot of a BI bomber on a mission over the Soviet Union says the brochure for Avalon Hill's latest collection of games. "You must fly through stiff Russian defences to the target city, bomb it and return home".

BI Nuclear Bomber is not to be confused with BI Bomber, the new video game from Mattel, the giant American toy firm, which enables you to take part in a bombing raid over Germany at the height of the Second World War.

Not all the video game nasties are simulations of actual events. For example, Communist Mutants From Space merely challenges you to pick off the alien roids that are falling out of the sky in space invader fashion.

The computer generation currently being weaned on such games as Communist Mutants must also have a correct interpretation of history. Games like VC (for Viet Cong) will

help here: "You have the task of bringing the civilian population under your protection where the enemy can hide among the people, and where the politics of terrorism and friendship can turn the people you want to save, against you... VC faithfully recreates this struggle in which you can lose without ever being defeated."

A recent survey conducted by the American trade magazine Playmaker found that Americans last year spent more money on video and computer games than they did on records and films put together. Given the enormous number of new releases, it is not surprising that some of them will be near the knuckle.

But if violence is not your bag, there are computer sex games in Strip Poker, two model girls called Susy and Melissa lose their clothes on the turn of the cards.

Sex is not new to computer games. America has a magazine devoted to the subject and a

quarterly publication entitled The Dirty Book.

A typical game is Softporn Adventure in which the player must find and seduce three girls in a casino. Money is the key to success. The more the player wins at the tables, the more he can spend at the bar, the greater his attraction to the countless beautiful blondes with Californian suntans who abound in this computerized casino.

Slightly up-market is Interlude which exhorts you to let "electronic whizz David Brown computerize your sex life". No idle piece of titillation this. The serious sex experts at Forum Magazine are all for Interlude.

The women's movement is not entirely happy about this new wave of hi-tech porn and two enterprising feminists have hit back with their own computer game. Love - subtitled, "a game for women by women" - reverses the theme of Softporn Adventure: The women must seduce the men.

There has been opposition to "blue" video games in America. At a recent press conference to launch a game called Custer's Revenge which includes a scene in which a Red Indian woman is raped, the manufacturers faced demonstrators from the National Organization of Women and the Red Indian community.

But the strongest opposition is likely to be from the large video games manufacturers themselves, who are anxious to promote the image of a "family product".

In America, Atari is suing the manufacturers of Custer's Revenge, which runs on Atari's video games centre, and a UK executive of the company "totally disassociated" the firm from the games which it feels are in poor taste.

Eugene Lacey

The author is a staff writer on Computer and Video Games.

Letter

Head in the sand

From Derek Friend, principal lecturer in statistics, School of Social Sciences and Business Studies, The Polytechnic of Central London: This school has had a trickle of students arriving with a knowledge of computer studies. With the advent of the micro-computer in schools and homes, this trickle should become a flood. Your leader on computing suggests that what happens in the future depends on local authorities. From my personal experience it also depends on the attitude of head teachers.

My son's school has a large number of micro-computers. My son is in his fifth term but has yet to be taken into the computer room by a teacher to use a computer. The headmaster refuses to provide a course so that children can enter O-level computer studies in the fifth year. I have sophisticated computer equipment in my home and I have sufficient knowledge of computing to teach my son to O-level standard. I have tried to enter my son as a private candidate. The Associated Examining Board accept that there is a demand, but the large increase in home computers was not envisaged when it drew up examination regulations for computer studies.

At present a candidate for computer studies has to be registered at a centre and the practical work (which carries 30 per cent of the O-level marks) marked by the centre. When the practical work is done at home this obviously poses a problem - has the work been all done by the parent?

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Going it alone

Turning the tables
on a computer

Peter Kyle is a chartered accountant who has twice in the last five years been made redundant by companies where a computer was brought in to streamline operations.

Mr Kyle, however, does not blame the computer for his misfortunes - in fact, he sees the computer giving him a chance to avoid redundancy a third time.

Thanks to his efforts to understand the new technology, he is now operating a one-man computer accounting service to small firms near his home in Sanderstead, south London.

He has been a systems accountant working with the computer department of a large department store, and later, after five months' unemployment, with a small but rapidly growing life assurance company.

In his first job, he says, it was office politics rather than the computer that lost him his job during a reorganization. In the second, his firm was taken over by a bigger company that simply did not need an extra accountant.

But more and more small firms and professional practices, he reasons, do need extra help with book-keeping - whether or not they have accountants. So from his home, Mr Kyle is operating Barrowsfield Computer Services (named after the house), a one-man computer bureau based on his Tandy Model One microcomputer system.

How then, after his two experiences of redundancy involving computerized firms, does he see his own computer horizons?

"I'm beginning to see the computer as giving me an element of freedom, providing I can get the message across," Mr Kyle says. The freedom is that of "being one's own business", and the message is that "the computer can do a very simple and effective job without the sort of complexity that has been attached to it in the past".

What happened is that having learnt about and worked with computers in his store job, he bought a rather basic machine three years ago. He has been adding to it ever since. The assurance company, however, had a manual accounting system when he joined it, although later he persuaded them to buy a computer - the same model as his own.

Mr Kyle said: "I had been pottering in and out of computer shops for some time because home computers were coming in. Initially I was

interested only in learning more, but in the summer of 1979 I actually put one of our company's jobs on my micro. Business was increasing so fast there was no other way of coping other than hiring more staff."

"Later that year, the firm got the same model. I then found myself running my own computer to develop the program, then running them at the office and also bringing work home and doing it on my computer."

In late 1981, without a job once more, it was to his own computer that he eventually turned.

Not that Mr Kyle's Tandy has ceased to be a home computer. It helps with the letting of a bungalow he owns in the New Forest. "I have a word-processing programme for the computer and all I need to do when somebody wants details of the property is to pull up the standard letter, type in their name and address and - there's the letter off to them", he said.

He is also accountant for his local church, All Saints, Sanderstead, and recently was able to produce annual accounts within days of the bank statements being available.

"We have around 100 items of analysis that's about 10 headings for different kinds of giving, there's another 10 transactions to do with the hall, and about 30 headings for different sorts of expenditure."

"I just entered it all in transaction order, then told the thing to sort it out in account number order and then, 10 minutes later, I knew how much had been given or spent on each account. To keep track of all those on a manual system used to be really hairy."

He acknowledges that some small business people will acquire microcomputers themselves, and so may not need computer bureau services. On the other hand, he says, some would be unable to keep a microcomputer fully loaded, and "there are an awful lot who don't want the bother".

But, I asked, is there not some prospect that the twice-redundant Mr Kyle and his computer services bureau might now help put other people out of work?

Mr Kyle said: "Very often what the computer can do is something you wouldn't hire anyone to do anyway - you would just try to fit it in with everything else. If the computer can get on with it without your bothering, that's fine."

Ross Davies

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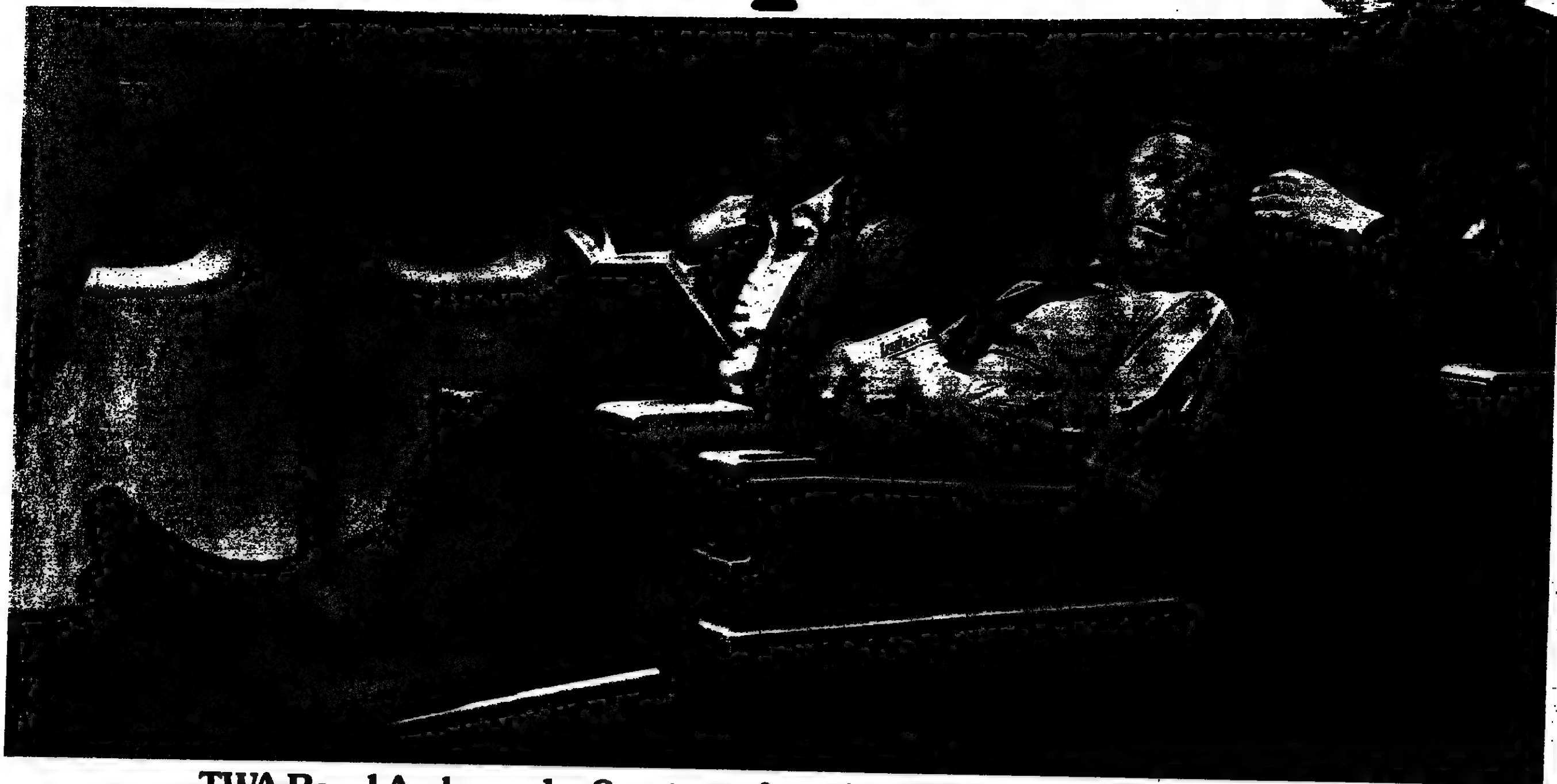
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Edited by Peter Dear

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5.00 Ray Moore (7), **7.30** Terry Wogan
(1), **10.00** Jimmy Young (1), **12.00** Music
While You Work (1), **12.30** Judith
Chalmer (7) including **2.25** Sports Desk
Ed Stewart (7) including **2.25** Sports
Desk, **6.30** David Hartman (7) including
4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk, **6.00** John Dunn
(1) including **6.45** Sports and Classified
Results (m) only **7.30** Hubert Gregg
says I Call it Style, **8.30** Polk on 2 (1),
9.30 Wins end (1), **9.57** Sports Desk-
10.00 The Law Game, **10.30** Brian
Mathew presents Round Midnight,
11.00 The Radio Orchestra (1), **11.55**
Band and The Strings, **12.00** Patrick
Lunt (1) presents You and the Night and
the Music.

Radio Orchestra (1) 7
The Strings. 2.0-5.0

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show
7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates.
11.30 Dave Lee Travis, including 12.30
Newswatch. 2.00 Gary Davies. 4.30
Peter Powell, including 5.30 Newswatch.
7.0 Frontline. 8.00 Dave Jensen. 10.00
John Peel. 12.00 Celine. VHF RADIOS and
2 & 5.00am With Radio 2. 10.50pm
With Radio 1. 12-5.00am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

8.00am Newswatch. 8.30 Jazz for the Asiat

2.00 Gary Davies.
including 5.30 N

7.02 World News, 7.26 Newsnight, 7.30 News, 7.30
 7.45 Network 10, 8.00 News, 8.00 Reflections, 8.00
 8.15 Love and Mr. Lewisham, 8.30 Prisoners
 Instrumental, 8.50 World News, 8.50 Preview
 9.00 Newsnight, 9.00 Newsnight, 9.00 Newsnight
 Financial News, 9.00 Look Ahead, 9.30
 Discovery, 10.15 Rivers of the World, 11.00
 World News, 11.00 News About Britain, 11.30
 11.30 News, 11.30 News, 11.30 News, 11.30
 11.50 Sports International, 12.00
 Round-up, 12.15 The Quorum, 12.45 Sports
 News, 1.00 World News, 1.00 Twenty-
 1.00 News, 1.00 News, 1.00 News, 1.00
 A Jolly Good Show, 2.15 Smash of the Day,
 Gas and Gathers, 2.30 Radio News, 2.30
 Outlook, 4.00 World News, 4.00 Comment
 4.00 News, 4.00 News, 4.00 News, 4.00
 Four Hours: News Summary, 8.30 Rivers of
 World, 8.45 The Instrument of Jazz, 8.45
 Letters from London, 9.25 Paperwork, 9.25
 9.30 News, 9.30 News, 9.30 News, 9.30
 The World Today, 10.25 Scotland This Week
 10.30 Financial News, 10.40 Reflections, 10.40

11.15 Classic A
11.30 World News.

About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsweek. 12.30
 Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outside Noise.
 Summary. 1.45 Report on Religion. 1.55
 Parade. 2.00 World News. 2.05 Review of
 British Press. 2.15 The Golden Age
 Operetta. 2.30 Women in Love. 3.00 W
 News. 3.05 News about Britain. 3.15 The W
 Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial New
 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.
 Twenty-four Hour News Summary. 5.45
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11.30 Water Circus, 12.30pm-H.100
Survival, 1.20-1.30 News, 3.30-4.00
Entertainers: Lonnie Corrigan, 5.15-5.30
Moneybox, 5.30-5.45 The 600 Hours, 6.00
The 7.15 South West, 8.35 The Viewers, 8
9 to 5, 9.50-10.00 Knight Rider, As TV, 11
11.30 Streets of San Francisco
12.25am Postscript, 12.31 Countdown

ULSTER

As London except: 10.30am 11.00am
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11.00-11.30 News, 1.20-1.30 News, 3.30-4.00
Adventures of Sam, 1.20pm News
1.20-1.30 Channel, 3.30-4.00 Lucas
Familiar, 5.15-5.45 D.4m News
6.00 News, 6.05 News, 6.35 Sound
C... Lone Gals, 6.50 Crossroads
7.00-7.15 News, 7.15-7.30 News, 7.30-7.45
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TYNE TEES
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Young Rattray 10.25 Garden 10.40
11.30 Morn. Day 1.25pm 1.50 News
and Look at the News 2.50 News
5.15-5.45 Work and Wind 6.00 News
6.02 Christmas 6.55 Tomorrow! 7
7.00-9.00 AM Rattray As T/S 11.30
Thames Catch 12.00 H & S News
12.05 Christmas

BORDER
As London except 10.30am Entertainment
House 10.40-11.30 H & S Music 11.40
Gemma Craven 1.20pm 1.30 News
3.30-4.00 Local Film 5.15-5.45
Happy Days 6.00-6.30pm 6.50
Christmas 7.15-9.00 AM Rattray As
Christmas

Data Collection

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ART GALLERIES

AGNEW GALLERY at 125 Bond St.
11 a.m. to 6 p.m. A variety of
paintings, sculpture, and
photographs. Tel. 479 2222.
Hours: Mon to Fri 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sat 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

ANTHONY & DEAY, 9 & 11 Old
Bond St. Fine and Modern - New
York. 479 4922.

BANKSIDE GALLERY, 44 Moyle
Street, Rotherhithe, London SE16
6JH. Tel. 01-491 3111. Hours: Mon
to Sat 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sun
12 noon to 5 p.m.

BRITISH LIBRARY, Great Britain
House, 100 Pall Mall, London
W1K 1PF. Tel. 01-499 3111. Hours:
Mon to Sat 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sun 12 noon to 5 p.m.

BRITISH PRINTER 1850-1939
The British Library, Great Britain
House, 100 Pall Mall, London
W1K 1PF. Tel. 01-499 3111. Hours:
Mon to Sat 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Sun 12 noon to 5 p.m.

WASH-STATE-SUTZ
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 2. *Chlorophyll b* (Chl *b*)
 3. *Chlorophyll c* (Chl *c*)
 4. *Chlorophyll d* (Chl *d*)

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Voucher scheme rejected in Tory report

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The specialist group set up to produce education policy proposals for the Conservative election manifesto has rejected the idea of an education voucher scheme, which Sir Keith Joseph, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, and other ministers are keen to promote.

In findings that will disappoint and embarrass Sir Keith, the 12-member group has concluded that even an experimental voucher scheme, a commitment to which had been expected in the manifesto, should not be attempted, and that if money is available it should be spent elsewhere.

It suggests as an example help for groups of parents to take over village schools which might otherwise be closed. That will be of some consolation to Sir Keith, who has put forward a similar idea in a paper to the Cabinet's family policy group.

The education policy group was one of several established by Sir Geoffrey Howe last summer to "identify programmes and measures for the second term of office of the present administration".

It was chaired by Lord Belfrage and composed of academics, local government representatives, educationalists and four MPs - Sir William van Straubenzee, a former education minister (Wokingham), Mr Harry Greenway (Ealing, North), Mr James Pawsey

(Rugby) and Mr Malcolm Thornton (Liverpool, Garston).

Its opposition to a voucher system, under which parents would be given cash vouchers worth the average cost of a school place to cash at a school of their choice, was not unanimous, but the highly confidential report states: "The great majority of the group do not believe that the voucher scheme is the best method for increasing parental choice and so improving standards, since its cost at a time of stretched resources would be hard to justify to a highly sceptical public."

Sir Keith, who has admitted to finding the voucher idea "intellectually attractive", told the Tory Party Conference last year that a properly constructed scheme could extend choice.

Since then Sir Keith, in collaboration with Sir Geoffrey and Mr Ferdinand Mount, head of the Prime Minister's policy unit, has put forward a scheme to the family policy group.

He said in the Commons in February that informal discussions were being held with local authorities about pilot schemes, although he has emphasised that no final government decision has been taken. Legislation will be required. Although the policy group's proposals are advisory it may be difficult for him to proceed with the idea.

Report details, page 2

20 hurt and 33 arrested as football fans riot

From Our Correspondent, Manchester

Twenty people, five of them policemen, were taken to hospital at Blackburn yesterday when a second-division football match turned into a riot. Police made 33 arrests.

The game was stopped for 16 minutes as fans climbed on to a stand at Ewood Park, the home of Blackburn Rovers, and hurled lumps of asbestos sheeting on to the terracing.

They ignored pleas from Frank Casper, manager of the visiting Burnley team, who told rioters over the public address system: "You are a disgrace to Burnley Football Club and we don't want to see you at Turf Moor any more."

A crowd of 13,431 were watching the game when trouble suddenly broke out. A smoke

bomb was tossed on to the pitch and a Terry Genoa the Blackburn Rovers goal-keeper, was struck by a bottle.

Then a group of Burnley supporters, angry that their bottom-of-the-league team was trailing behind the home team by one goal to nil, clambered over roof supports and began punching and kicking holes in the terrace covering.

Fans scrambled over each other in panic as they tried to escape the missiles from above. As ambulancemen moved in to help the injured Mr David Hutchinson, the referee, led off the team.

Control was regained only when police, reinforced by dog patrols, finally baton-charged the rioting fans.

Far from the throngs of the jet age

The stiffness of fells, forest, lake and shore was caught by the tele-photo lens of Brian Harris, our photographer, yesterday as a hot-air balloon drifted delicately above the waters of Windermere. While airports were thronged over the holiday with tourists hunting Continental sun and the receding snows, a more stately form of transport was on show for a two-day meeting at Holker Hall, near Grange-over-Sands. Some of the largest hot-air balloons in the country were among the craft which emerged for the event.

Germans, young and old, march against the bomb

From Michael Binyon, Cologne

They came here in their thousands, converging on the vast central square from all points around the city and milling about beneath a sea of flags, banners and placards, the young and the old, hippies and communists, women with children in pushchairs, respectable burghers in dove-grey coats and pipe-smoking veteran campaigners in berets and thick woollen jerseys.

"I am glad to tell you that 50,000 Easter marchers are now in this square", a voice boomed out from the two big loud-speaker stands beside the wooden platform at one end. A cheer rose from the vast crowd, most of whom had been marching since the morning. Some had brought guitars, rucksacks and the usual impediment of protest demon-

strations and had spread themselves out on the tram-lines, resting plastic cups of red wine on the cobbles.

Almost everyone wore a badge of some kind - mostly the familiar blue and white CND symbol with a dove of peace above it. But almost every other cause was represented: women groups, campaigners against the forthcoming census, Greenpeace opponents of the seal culls, Green, young socialists, Third World liberation movements.

Cologne's large Turkish community was out in force with banners protesting at the impending deportation from Germany of various Turks under sentence in Turkey. Greek anti-nuclear protesters had their banners, Eritreans handed out leaflets on their

ON PAGE 6

● Moscow's rejection of the Reagan "heart" proposal will not be softened; it is considering ways of hitting back at the new Nato missiles.

● Half a million West Germans marched in protest on cities and missile bases.

● Worried over the anti-US tendencies among Europe's new young leaders, Washington is planning a campaign to counter it.

Leading article 11
Letters 11

seemed to think the occasion an extension of February's official carnival as he had made up his face like a cat - no one could miss the message.

Hundreds of banners denounced the deployment of Nato missiles, demanded an end to the arms race, proclaimed "No More War", "No To Reagan's Nuclear Dreams". And there were plenty of symbols - a large wooden horse marked "Tory 1983" which opened up to show hundreds of white crosses in a cemetery.

Four people paraded around in outsize Punch and Judy masks of President Reagan, Chancellor Kohl, Herr Haus-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, and Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian leader, each wearing grotesque nuclear missiles for hats.

Before the speeches, there

were the protest songs. A woman with a clear, powerful voice sang a sombre and moving anti-nuclear ballad. "I had hoped - and I really believed - that Hiroshima would never return. I had hoped you would weary of Auschwitz", the chorus ran. The close-packed crowd listened some perched up in the plane trees.

Like others, I melted away after a while, and made for the stand offering "Nicaraguan coffee". It tasted suitably strong and sharp. Meanwhile, one of Germany's biggest Easter rallies passed off without incident and only a discreet police presence. The speeches could still be heard half way across the city. The speakers hope their voices will carry all the way to Bonn and Washington.

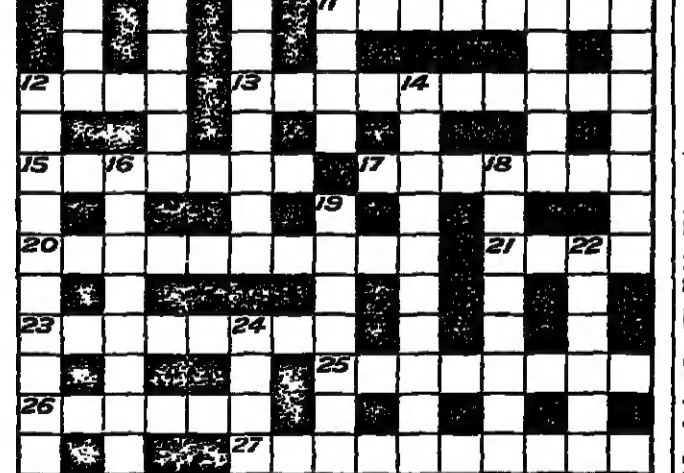
THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

New Exhibitions
A Dig into the Past: work by Development Corporation archaeologists in Milton Keynes, Central Library, Milton Keynes; Mon to Wed 9 to 6, Thurs and Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5; (until April 30).
Work by David Hack Nick Sheath and Mike Owens, Abbey Mill Gallery, The Broadway, Winchester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (from today until April 30).

Music
Recital by Margaret Gunders (horn) and Jamie Clarke (piano), St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 1.05.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,095



- ACROSS**
- 1 Travelling teacher of drama? (5-5).
 - 9 City side in no-score draw (6).
 - 10 Clean up, in other words, inflict retribution (8).
 - 11 On trial, a change of mind (8).
 - 12 Gang were triumphant (4).
 - 13 Indulge in horseplay with a mule and a mudlark (10).
 - 15 Issue half the capital to the city (7).
 - 17 The sort of pump you put your foot in (7).
 - 20 The Lorelei's diamond (10).
 - 21 Card game's turned into bridge (4).
 - 23 Heaven is here, and others kept out (8).
 - 25 Made no difference with one about to become inspired (8).
 - 26 Pacific ocean's last to be involved in icier disturbance (6).
 - 27 Worrying about a ship and crew. Buck? (10).
- DOWN**
- 2 Food is best with bib (6).
 - 3 Ask no money for betrayal (4,4).
 - 4 Captious Cato promises to pay (10).
 - 5 Girl, in time, becomes mean (7).
 - 6 It's not so hard to hold back an army (4).
 - 7 Move S.R.N. after mistake (8).
 - 8 Dough equalizer, very well off with one sort of money (7-3).
 - 12 Rent bicycle out, left out of communication (10).
 - 14 Another pupil gets in a muddle, like Topsy (10).
 - 16 Beggar rests his head on a boat (8).
 - 18 A retreat to give others scope (4-4).
 - 19 One who makes a shape turn to dust (7).
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Solution of Puzzle No 16,094

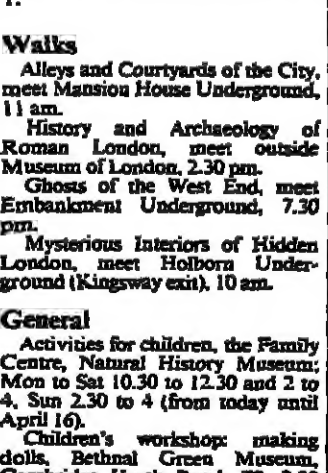
CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Today's events

New Exhibitions
A Dig into the Past: work by Development Corporation archaeologists in Milton Keynes, Central Library, Milton Keynes; Mon to Wed 9 to 6, Thurs and Fri 9 to 8, Sat 9 to 5; (until April 30).
Work by David Hack Nick Sheath and Mike Owens, Abbey Mill Gallery, The Broadway, Winchester; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Mon; (from today until April 30).

Music
Recital by Margaret Gunders (horn) and Jamie Clarke (piano), St. Martin-in-the-Fields, Trafalgar Square, 1.05.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,095



- ACROSS**
- 1 Travelling teacher of drama? (5-5).
 - 9 City side in no-score draw (6).
 - 10 Clean up, in other words, inflict retribution (8).
 - 11 On trial, a change of mind (8).
 - 12 Gang were triumphant (4).
 - 13 Indulge in horseplay with a mule and a mudlark (10).
 - 15 Issue half the capital to the city (7).
 - 17 The sort of pump you put your foot in (7).
 - 20 The Lorelei's diamond (10).
 - 21 Card game's turned into bridge (4).
 - 23 Heaven is here, and others kept out (8).
 - 25 Made no difference with one about to become inspired (8).
 - 26 Pacific ocean's last to be involved in icier disturbance (6).
 - 27 Worrying about a ship and crew. Buck? (10).
- DOWN**
- 2 Food is best with bib (6).
 - 3 Ask no money for betrayal (4,4).
 - 4 Captious Cato promises to pay (10).
 - 5 Girl, in time, becomes mean (7).
 - 6 It's not so hard to hold back an army (4).
 - 7 Move S.R.N. after mistake (8).
 - 8 Dough equalizer, very well off with one sort of money (7-3).
 - 12 Rent bicycle out, left out of communication (10).
 - 14 Another pupil gets in a muddle, like Topsy (10).
 - 16 Beggar rests his head on a boat (8).
 - 18 A retreat to give others scope (4-4).
 - 19 One who makes a shape turn to dust (7).
 - 22 Fighting in case... (6).
 - 24... every one is right out of range (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,094

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New books - paperback

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books published last week:
Authority, Power and Policy in the USSR, edited by T.H. Rigby, Archie Brown and Peter Reddaway (Macmillan, £3.95).
Cliffhanger to the Wreckage, by John Mortimer (Penguin, £1.95).
Diana Cooper, by Philip Ziegler (Penguin, £2.50).
Rabbit in Rich, by John Updike (Penguin, £1.95).
The Age of Reason, new edition, by D.H. Farmer (Penguin, £2.95).
The Meeting at Telopea, by Gunter Grass (Penguin, £2.25).
The Rebel Angels, by Robertson Davies (Penguin, £2.25).
The Temptation of St Anthony, by Gustave Flaubert, translated and introduced by Kitty Minors (Penguin, £2.50).
The Unforgotten Prisoner, by R.C. Hutchinson (Penguin, £3.95).
Voices in the Garden, by Dirk Bogarde (Granada, £1.95).

Charity bike ride

Registration starts today for the London to Brighton Bike Ride in aid of the British Heart Foundation which takes place on Sunday, June 26.

Send see to London to Brighton Bike Ride, Bike Events, PO Box 75, Bath, Avon BA1 1BX (if you live in London, in person at the London Bicycle Club, 41-43 Floral Street, Covent Garden, London WC2).

Riders are encouraged to seek sponsorship, and money raised will be used to buy cardiac care equipment for 10 hospitals in the general area of the route.

For further details call Bath (0225) 65786 or London (01) 836 7830.

UDR appeal

An appeal has been set up to help widows and dependants of part-time Ulster Defence Regiment soldiers killed or injured in Northern Ireland. Contributions may be sent to: UDR Benevolent Fund Appeal, HQ Ulster Defence Regiment, Ligoniel, Co Antrim, Northern Ireland.

The pound

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	1.77	1.69
Belgium Fr	26.25	24.55
Canada \$	1.77	1.69
Denmark Kr	13.15	12.45
Finland Mk	3.45	3.25
France Fr	11.07	10.57
Germany DM	3.70	3.51
Greece Dr	128.00	118.00
Hongkong \$	10.25	9.70
Ireland Pt	1.17	1.11
Italy Lit	216.00	207.00
Japan Yen	372.00	352.00
Netherlands Gld	4.15	3.95
Norway Kr	11.04	10.44
Portugal Esc	153.00	139.00
South Africa R	1.79	1.62
Spain Ptas	202.00	192.00
Sweden Kr	11.48	10.88
Switzerland Fr	3.17	3.00
USA \$	1.51	1.46
Yugoslavia Dnr	116.00	109.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to remittance charges and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 327.3.
London: The FT closed up 4.1 on Thursday at 655.1.
New York: The Dow Jones industrial index closed down 13.39 at 11,130.

© TIMES NEWSPAPERS LIMITED.
Printed and published by Times Newspapers Limited, P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London, W1X 8EZ.
England. Telephone 01-477 1234. Telex 264771. Tuesday April 5 1983. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

Weather forecast

A depression over Scotland will move slowly SE as a trough of low pressure moves near England.

6 am to midnight

London, SE, central S England: Mist or fog patches clearing, showers developing, more persistent rain later; wind light to moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.

East Angles, Midlands, E, central N England: Mist or fog patches clearing, showers developing, some heavy and wintry, also sunny intervals; wind W, light; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.

Channel Islands, SW England: Sunny intervals, showers, more persistent rain by midday, turning showery again later; wind SW, moderate; max temp 7 to 9C (45 to 48F), after early frost.

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Moody Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny intervals, showers, some heavy and wintry; wind E, light; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: Showers or longer outbreaks of rain in most parts, sleet or snow over high ground; some sunny intervals; rather cold; max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

SEA PASSAGES: North Sea/Wind SW, moderate, sea light. Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW backing S, moderate, increasing strong; sea light, becoming rough; St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable, mainly SW, light or moderate; sea light.

Ferry disruption

Cross-Channel ferries to and from Folkestone could be disrupted today because of industrial action by French seamen. Check sailings with your operator.

The papers

"The days when the Royal Navy press-ganged men into service as sailors are long gone, but what happened to the troopship Korea is a modern equivalent", says the Daily Mirror. "The seamen's union is rightly annoyed, but that does not mean it would be right to call a worldwide strike... it would not hurt the Government, only the seamen themselves and their customers."

Stamp prices

The price of a basic first-class stamp rises today from 15p to 16p. The price of a second-class stamp remains unchanged at 12p.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday's highest day temp: Torquay, 16C; Lowest day temp: Glasgow, 10C. (95F; lowest day temp: Cape Horn, 32C; 91F; highest night temp: London, 12C; lowest night temp: Glasgow, 5C).

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